

**FBIS****DAILY REPORT  
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KYODO: DENG ON RELATIONS WITH USSR, U.S., JAPAN

OW091255 Tokyo KYODO in English 1236 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, Nov 9 KYODO -- China's strongman Deng Xiaoping said Tuesday that there will be progress in Sino-Soviet normalization talks if Moscow takes some concrete action to ease the friction in bilateral relations.

At the same time, Deng said he cannot trust the United States because its policy changes when the President changes.

Deng, chairman of the Chinese Communist Party's Central Advisory Commission, reportedly made these remarks during an hour-long meeting with Tokuma Utsunomiya, a member of the Japanese House of Councillors at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing.

Utsunomiya briefed reporters on his meeting with Deng.

China and the Soviet Union resumed working-level talks on the normalization of relations last month in Beijing. They were suspended following the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan in 1979.

The talks are currently in recess but are expected to continue in Moscow soon.

On the prospect of improvement of Sino-Soviet relations, Deng told Utsunomiya that "the question is not words but action and it's up to the Soviet Union."

He said that the normalization talks will make progress if the Soviet Union takes some concrete action to reduce what he called "the threat to China." China has long objected to the USSR's deployment of a large number of troops on the Sino-Soviet border and has denounced Moscow's intervention in Afghanistan and support of Vietnam in dispatching troops to Kampuchea.

China has been calling on the Soviet Union to withdraw its troops from Sino-Soviet border areas, Mongolia and Afghanistan, and to withdraw its support for Vietnam's occupation of Kampuchea.

It was believed that Deng was again signalling that there could be some progress in the normalization talks if the Soviet Union shows real signs of movement on even one of the three conditions laid down by Beijing.

Deng also reportedly said that it is natural for Japan as an independent nation to maintain self-defense forces.

According to Utsunomiya, he said that China does not consider self-defense forces to be a revival of militarism in Japan, an indication that China believes reinforcement of Japan's self-defense forces is distinct from the question of a militarist revival.

However, Deng said that while China is not worried about Japan's defense buildup, many countries in Asia are apprehensive about it.

On Sino-U.S. relations, Deng said China is watching U.S. policy carefully because America alters its policy when a new man assumes the presidency.

Deng cited as an example of what China calls U.S. "hegemonism" Washington's policy toward Israel, South Africa, South Korea and Taiwan.

He said U.S. troops should be pulled out of South Korea.

## RENMIN RIBAO ON U.S.-USSR NUCLEAR ARMS TALKS

HK091136 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Nov 82 p 6

[Article by Fang Min [2435-2404]: "The 'Disarmament' Talks That Exist in Name But Not in Reality"]

[Text] The 37th UN General Assembly, which is now in session, has regarded disarmament as an important topic for discussion, just as previous assemblies have done. The Soviet foreign minister and the U.S. secretary of state spoke plausibly and at length at the UN General Assembly that both superpowers were working for arms reduction. The Soviet Union also pretended to be serious about raising disarmament proposals on the so-called checking of the arms race, preventing nuclear calamity and so forth. In the meantime, when the UN General Assembly is in session, the talks between the Warsaw Treaty Organization and NATO on disarmaments for central Europe and the U.S.-USSR nuclear arms and strategic nuclear weapons limitation talks for Europe have also resumed one after another. It seems that the two superpowers are enthusiastic enough in promoting disarmament. However, grim reality has told people that the practical acts of the Soviet Union and the United States run counter to their "remarks" on disarmament and that various kinds of "disarmament" talks which are in session are nothing but a fraudulent farce that exists in name only.

At present, one of the characteristics of the three disarmament talks which mainly involve the Soviet Union and the United States is that trifles are disputed, but neither the Soviet Union nor the United States is willing to reduce its armaments. This is the key reason why the talks have become bogged down.

The disarmament talks on central Europe has been held off and on for 9 years and the 28th round of talks has already started. The present discussion involves more than 2 million regular troops of the two European military blocks stationed in central Europe. A long time ago, both of them said they would mitigate military confrontation in central Europe. However, the discussion has been at a deadlock so far because of an old problem which has remained unsolved for a long time. This old problem is the actual number of troops of the two groups stationed in central Europe and the way to reduce them.

The Soviet side has always stressed: The total number of ground forces and the air force of both sides stationed in central Europe is "roughly the same": 991,000 for the Warsaw Treaty Organization and 979,000 for NATO; the number of ground forces of the Warsaw Treaty Organization has reached 792,500 and NATO 796,700. Therefore, the Soviet Union has held that the "disarmaments" of both sides should be "on the basis of reciprocity." The U.S. side has said that according to the information it has collected, there is a wide gap between the military strength of the two blocks. In other words, the number of troops of the Warsaw Treaty Organization is 150,000-170,000 more than the military strength of NATO. Therefore, reduction should be carried out in "proportion." Those who have stationed more troops should reduce more.

Last spring and summer, both sides raised the so-called new plans. According to the new plan of the Warsaw Treaty Organization, the Soviet Union and the United States should, first of all, reduce their ground forces by 20,000 and 13,000 respectively. After that, both sides should "freeze their remaining troops on the basis of collective principle." Through further negotiations, both sides should respectively reduce their ground forces to the level of 700,000 and the air force to 200,000. According to the new plan worked out by NATO, after reduction of forces, the maximum number of ground forces and air force of both sides would be 900,000 respectively. However, according to NATO's standard of calculation, the Warsaw Treaty Organization should withdraw 200,000 troops within 7 years. As a result, both sides have quarreled without results about the troops stationed in central Europe and the way to reduce them.

The delegates of both the Soviet Union and the United States boasted their own plans, saying that if their plans are implemented, the "acute military confrontation in central Europe will be mitigated" and that "the danger of war in Europe minimized" and so forth. Actually, according to their disarmament plans, the number of ground forces and air force of both sides stationed in the central European region which is not large will be maintained at the level of 1.8 million. In particular, both sides have in recent years improved their own military facilities while carrying out talks. It is absolutely impossible to realize the so-called "mitigating military confrontation."

Another important subject in the U.S.-USSR disarmament talks is the intermediate-range nuclear weapons as well as the respective strategic nuclear weapons of the two countries in the European theater. These two rounds of talks have been going on in Geneva for more than a month, but the positions of both sides have remained the same as before. There is not the slightest change in their sharp antagonism. Recently, both sides have again blamed each other for the lack of sincerity. A high-ranking general of the Soviet General Staff Department has put the blame for the impasse in the nuclear talks on the United States "not taking a genuine interest" in the talks. Actually, the true reason for the impasse in the U.S.-USSR nuclear talks is because these two superpowers do not really want to reduce their respective nuclear strength, and they are hoping to gain some advantages for themselves through the talks.

Regardless of whether discussing intermediate-range or strategic nuclear weapons, the point of departure of the United States is to weaken Soviet superiority in land-based missiles. The Soviet Union, on the other hand, is making every effort to maintain this superiority and is energetically preventing the United States from further improving its nuclear technology. Their intentions are clearly reflected in their respective "disarmament" plans.

On the question of intermediate-range nuclear weapons in Europe, the "zero-point option" proposed by the United States is aimed at such Soviet land-based missiles as the SS-20, SS-4 and SS-5. It wants the Soviet Union to dismantle these missiles in exchange for not deploying Pershing II missiles and cruise missiles in Europe. The United States is still insisting on this plan at present. The chief U.S. negotiator says that the U.S. plan has "furnished the brightest prospect" for reaching an agreement. What the Soviet Union has put forward is a "reduction plan" centered on freezing the status quo. "Freezing" means that the United States must not deploy any new missiles in Europe; "reduction" means that the nuclear forces of Britain and France are also included in the reduction. In this way, the enormously powerful Soviet SS-20 missiles can be preserved intact. At present, the Soviet Union is also insisting on this position and not giving way. Its negotiator has said that only the Soviet position can "lay a sound foundation" for reaching an agreement on the reduction of nuclear weapons in Europe. From this we can see that it will definitely take some time for the United States and the Soviet Union to make any headway in the talks on intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

The wrangling of the two superpowers over strategic arms also reflects their respective aims. The Reagan administration insists that nuclear disarmament must start with ballistic missiles, especially the number of warheads carried by land-based ballistic missiles and their carrying capacity. According to Reagan's projection, the number of Soviet land-based ballistic missiles as well as the number of warheads carried by these missiles, and their carrying capacity in which the Soviets have gained the upper hand will be greatly decreased, while the current U.S. nuclear strength will not be greatly affected. That is to say, the U.S. tactic is to maintain its own strength by holding down Soviet superiority.

The Soviet leaders stressed, however, that the primary objective of the talks is to freeze the quantity of the existing strategic weapons and to restrict the modernization of the existing weapons. The purpose of this option is to maintain the Soviet strength in land-armed missiles and, at the same time, halt U.S. efforts to improve its nuclear weapons. Now both sides are obstinately clinging to their respective positions and waiting for an opportunity. Each counts on making use of the other's difficult positions at home and abroad and tries to compel the other to yield. At the same time, both sides are also building up their respective strength so as to back up their bargaining power.

According to studies by some unofficial bodies in the United States and other places, currently there are 50,000 nuclear warheads stocked all over the world, and 96 percent of these are controlled by the two superpowers. Moreover, they are still "developing and improving new means of war."

With regard to the improvement of nuclear weapons, both the United States and the Soviet Union have never stopped their nuclear tests. According to rough estimates, in the first 9 months of this year, the United States carried out 16 underground nuclear tests and the Soviet Union carried out 13 tests. In order to intensify the research and production of new nuclear weapons, the United States is implementing a 6-year plan for rebuilding armaments.

But the Soviet Union is by no means inferior in this respect. According to reports, the United States has started the production of MX missiles and trial-production of B-1 bombers. In the United States, the second Trident submarine has been put into service and six more submarines of the same model are to be built. In addition, it fulfilled the tests of cruise missiles launched in the air last October and these missiles will be put into service very soon. Besides speeding up the substitution of old missiles for new ones, the Soviets are trying to make nuclear submarines of the Typhoon class which will be well matched with the U.S. Trident submarines. They will put these submarines into service in the near future. They have also tested the new SSNXX-20 multiple warhead missiles which will be carried by these submarines. Besides, the Soviets are also trying to make a new type of strategic bomber which resembles the U.S. B-1 bomber.

The Soviet Union and the United States are expanding their nuclear forces in Europe. According to reports by the Western press, the Soviet Union has never ceased to deploy SS-20 guided missiles. Even last March, when the Soviet Union announced that it would temporarily stop deployment, it had already built three SS-20 missile bases. The number of SS-20 guided missiles which it has deployed in Europe has reached 324. This year the United States has succeeded in launching its Tomahawk cruise missiles, to be used by the European region, and Pershing II guided missiles.

All this shows that the Soviet Union and the United States are carrying out a large-scale arms race. Their "disarmament" talks are nothing but empty talk.

#### IMF APPROVES LOAN TO S. AFRICA WITH U.S. SUPPORT

OW041315 Beijing XINHUA in English 1228 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Washington, November 3 (XINHUA) -- The executive board of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) today approved a 1.07 billion dollar loan to South Africa, a move supported by the United States but strongly opposed by world public opinion.

South Africa's practice of apartheid policy and its military adventures in southern Africa have caused serious economic difficulties at home. Its massive military outlays, coupled with its gold and diamonds export shortfalls last year because of world-wide recession, have created huge budget and trade deficits estimated at 3.5 to 5.2 billion dollars for 1982.

The United Nations General Assembly approved a resolution by a vote of 121-to-3 late last month calling on the IMF to deny the loan on the grounds that such a loan would bolster South Africa's racist and aggressive policies.

The U.S. support of the IMF loan to South Africa has been criticised by members of Congress. Some 40 legislators have written Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan to oppose the loan, the largest international loan in South Africa's history. They urged that such a loan should contain conditions designed to change South Africa's system of apartheid.

Rep. Howard Wolpe (D-Mich.), chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Africa said in a letter to Regan that U.S. support for yet another IMF loan to South Africa "will be viewed by the non-white community within South Africa as support for an unjust status quo."

In an article in THE WASHINGTON POST yesterday, William H. Gray III, vice chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus, noted that the IMF approval of the loan with U.S. support "would give South Africa the economic means to carry on its military adventures against neighboring states."

He said: "By covering the entire 30 percent increase in Pretoria's defense spending over the past two years, the loan would enable the South African regime to persist painlessly in its illegal occupation of Namibia and its escalating raids on Angola and Mozambique."

BOSTON GLOBE in an article yesterday said the loan "indirectly subsidizes South Africa's continued military aggression against neighboring states and implacable oppression of the African majority inside the country."

The State Department, responding today to critics of its policy on the IMF loan to South Africa, argued that the granting of the loan should be based solely on economic grounds. But members of the Congressional Black Caucus in a letter to Regan earlier sharply attacked the granting of the loan, saying that it is impossible to separate economic and political considerations in regard to South Africa.

#### SOVIET PROFESSORS ATTEND BEIJING SYMPOSIUM

OW091720 Beijing XINHUA in English 1602 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 9 (XINHUA) -- A three-day international symposium on physics education opened at Tsinghua University today sponsored by Beijing, Shanghai's Fudan and the host universities.

Forty-one professors from 13 Chinese universities and from 10 more in the United States, France, the Soviet Union, Britain and West Berlin are attending.

In the afternoon, Liu Ta, president of Tsinghua, gave a reception for the professors. He Dongchang, Chinese minister of education, was present.

XINHUA CORRESPONDENT VIEWS MIDTERM ELECTIONS

OW051918 Beijing XINHUA in English 1858 GMT 5 Nov 82

["News Analysis: What Does the Outcome of U.S. Congressional Elections Show? -- by Correspondent Yu Enguang" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Washington, November 4 (XINHUA) -- The mid-term congressional elections ended with the Democrats getting the upper hand in the election of representatives and governors and the Republicans maintaining its majority position in the Senate.

After the election, both the two parties and the public have offered differing explanations about the outcome of the elections. These explanations reflect their differences in interests as well as the current political and economic crises in the United States.

The Republicans suffered heavy losses in the elections. The voters were unhappy with the economic and social policies of the Reagan administration. Soon after Reagan took office last year, he adopted an "economic recovery program" based on supply-side economics, claiming that with the implementation of the program, the economy would quickly recover from the stagnation.

However, the economy failed to develop as Reagan had expected. Not long after Reagan announced his economic recovery program, the economy experienced another recession in July last year, the eighth since World War II.

Reagan's economic policy has caused deficits, interest rates and unemployment to climb higher than ever since the great depression. Therefore, the supply-side economics which was popular for a time has invited criticisms not only from the opposition party and the public, but also from some people within the Republican Party and the government.

It is the first time since 1950 that the Republicans lost so many seats in the House of Representatives when a Republican president had his first experience in mid-term elections.

Many representatives who supported the supply-side economics in 1980 when they entered the Congress lost their seats in the recent election. The outcome of the election is taken as a challenge to Reagan's economic policy.

But the outcome of the election does not mean a "victory" for the Democrats either. On the eve of the election, taking advantage of the current economic recession, especially the rising unemployment and cuts in social welfare spendings, the Democrats launched attacks on the Republicans.

They claimed that they would re-dominate the Senate, capture 30 to 40 seats from the Republicans in the House of Representatives, and seize hold of 40 or more governorships.

But the Democrats failed to reach the goal, mainly because during the campaign they only submitted an empty slogan, "American needs a change". As to what kind of change was meant, Democratic candidates each offered their own interpretations.

Actually, the moderates and liberals within the Democratic Party had quarrelled for a long time over economic policies. Some suggested that the supply-side economics be done away with and Keynesianism restored, while others held that neither of them was effective.

Since no one in the party could make out a new formula, voters did not believe that the Democrats had any better cards up their sleeves.

The outcome of the election will have an impact on the government in the rest of its term. Obviously, Reagan will find it more difficult to deal with the Congress. In the last two years, it was relatively easy for Reagan to railroad his economic program and budget through the House of Representatives and the Senate since there existed a "conservative coalition" formed by a majority of Republican congressmen and several dozen Democratic congressmen from the South. With the worsening of the economic difficulties, this coalition was disintegrated.

As the number of moderates and liberals among the Democratic congressmen has increased by more than 20, it is no longer easy for Reagan to have his program passed in the Congress. The only choice that lies before Reagan is between "compromise" and "stalemate".

#### HUANG HUA MEETS U.S. CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

OW091652 Beijing XINHUA in English 1523 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 9 (XINHUA) -- Huang Hua, Chinese state councillor and foreign minister, met here this afternoon with a U.S. congressional delegation led by Congressman William J. Hughes, chairman of the Subcommittee on Crime of the Judiciary Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives.

Huang Hua discussed with the guests on Sino-U.S. relations and other issues. Present on the occasion were Wang Chuliang, deputy secretary-general of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, and Arthur W. Hummel, U.S. ambassador to China.

The delegation arrived here November 7 at the invitation of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs.

#### GEORGE BUSH TO VISIT AFRICAN COUNTRIES

OW100827 Beijing XINHUA in English 0751 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Washington, November 9 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Vice-President George Bush will begin a seven-nation African trip tomorrow as President Reagan's personal representative.

During the next 15 days, Bush will visit Cape Verde, Senegal, Nigeria, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Kenya and Zaire. He is the highest-ranking official of the Reagan administration to visit black Africa.

At a press conference here today, Bush said his visit is to demonstrate the "high value" the U.S. administration places on African countries and to "develop understanding on major bilateral and regional issues." He indicated that the United States is determined to "persevere" in efforts on the Namibia issue. "Without an agreement on Cuban troops withdrawal from Angola," a solution to the Namibia issue would be highly unlikely, he said.

Observers here pointed out that the vice president will no doubt "get a feel" for the costs of Reagan's policy in Africa, a policy that tilts towards South Africa and thereby strains relations with black Africa.

Last year the United States vetoed a United Nations Security Council resolution condemning South Africa's invasion of Angola. Recently it helped South Africa get a 1.07 billion dollar loan from the International Monetary Fund. Such an attitude of the United States has evoked strong dissatisfaction from African countries.

AFP: DENG OUTLINES CONCERN OVER USSR TROOPS

OW091240 Hong Kong AFP in English 1220 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, Nov. 9 (AFP) -- Chinese strongman Deng Xiaoping reaffirmed today that China is waiting for deeds not words from the Soviet Union in view of the threat constituted by the more than one million Soviet troops on its border.

Mr. Deng was speaking to a delegation of the China-Japan Friendship Association led by its President Tokuma Utsunomiva, a Japanese source said.

The Chinese leader told his visitors that relations with the Soviet Union could only be formalised if Moscow took concrete action, especially about its military presence on the Chinese frontier.

Western diplomats said that China's chief concern is to be rid of the problem of the Soviet military deployment on the frontier which forces the Chinese to station large numbers of their own troops on their side of the border, placing a heavy burden on the country's finances.

The diplomats said that if the Chinese leadership could obtain satisfaction on this problem they would probably agree to normalise relations with Moscow.

But they would continue to press for satisfaction on Cambodia where China is seeking the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces and Afghanistan where the Chinese have denounced Soviet intervention.

Soviet diplomatic sources say that the Chinese have not established any order of priority on these three points. They add that Moscow would agree to discuss the military forces on the Sino-Soviet frontier but not those stationed in Outer Mongolia which is a sovereign state.

Observers said that Mr. Deng's reference to the question of the Soviet troops on the frontier was certainly not a casual remark. It suggests that this problem will be the crucial issue at the next round of consultations to be held in Moscow early in the new year.

A Japanese source said that Mr. Deng was neither pessimistic nor optimistic about the talks with the Soviet Union.

Privately both Chinese and Soviet sources said that they (?do) not expect any spectacular development in this area and expected the negotiations to be long and difficult.

Beijing and Moscow resumed their dialogue last month after a break of nearly three years when Soviet vice-Foreign Minister Leonid Ilichev and his Chinese opposite number Qian Qichen held a first round of consultations.

XI ZHONGXUN MEETS DPRK RADIO, TV DELEGATION

OW081620 Beijing XINHUA in English 1514 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 8 (XINHUA) -- Xi Zhongxun, member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, this afternoon met with a Korean radio and television delegation led by Yi Yong-ok, chairman of the Central Broadcasting Commission.

Xi Zhongxun said "the two parties, countries and peoples of China and Korea have consistently supported and helped each other in their protracted struggles. New progress has been made in the friendship between our two countries."

He recalled the welcome accorded to his delegation during its recent visit to Korea. "I have deeply felt the relations between our countries are as close as lips and teeth," he said.

Xi Zhongxun said the Chinese people firmly support the Korean people in their struggle for independence and peaceful reunification of their fatherland, and support president Kim Il-sung's proposal for the establishment of a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

He expressed the hope the broadcasting staffs of the two countries would continue to learn from each other, compare notes and strengthen cooperation.

Yi Yong-ok said "we have visited Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou, Kunming and Nanjing and had extensive contacts with Chinese workers, peasants and people in other fields. We have seen Chinese people working hard to realize the spirit of the party's 12th congress.

"The relations between Korea and China were cemented with blood. The Korean broadcasting staff are determined to make efforts for strengthening the friendship and unity between the two countries he said.

Present were Wu Lengxi, minister of radio and television, and Chon Myong-su, Korean ambassador to China.

BRIEFS

JAPANESE CULTURAL EXCHANGE DELEGATION -- Beijing, 19 Oct (XINHUA) -- Zhou Yang, chairman of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, met with and entertained the visiting Japan-China Cultural Exchange Association delegation led by Director-General Torao Miyagawa at a dinner in the Great Hall of the People this evening. In his speech Zhou called Miyagawa and others "old friends tested by history." Miyagawa, who has visited China on 26 occasions, said he has always regarded China as his second motherland and he looks forward to more cultural exchanges between the two countries. Present on the occasion were Wu Zuoren, vice-chairman of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, and Zhao Xun, permanent secretary of the federation, and leaders of the associations of artists, dramatists and film artists under the federation. The Japanese guests arrived yesterday and will tour Nanjing, Hangzhou, Shaoxing and Shanghai. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1518 GMT 29 Oct 82 OW]

VODK COMMENTARY ON SOVIET DELEGATION'S VISIT

OWO61238 Beijing XINHUA in English 1220 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 6 (XINHUA) -- The recent visit of a Soviet military delegation to Indochina was designed to push forward the Soviet expansionist strategy in Southeast Asia, said radio Democratic Kampuchea in a commentary today.

The visit was also designed to help the Le Duan clique of Vietnam plot a new war escalation against Kampuchea, the radio pointed out.

The Soviet military delegation headed by Lieutenant General B.P. Utkin visited Vietnam, Phnom Penh and Laos from October 26 to November 3.

The radio said that last February the chief of General Staff of the armed forces, N.V. Ogarkov, visited Vietnam and Phnom Penh. As a result, the Soviet Navy gained the right to use Cam Ranh Bay and Danang in Vietnam as bases for its warships including nuclear submarines and to speed up the projects for the expansion of facilities of Kampong Saom and Phsar Ream in Kampuchea.

Recently the Soviet Union has accelerated its shipments of arms and ammunition to Kampuchea to reinforce Vietnam's military forces along the Kampuchean-Thai border that are making preparations for another war operation in the coming dry season.

All this shows anew that with the support of the Soviet Union, Vietnam will never give up its designs to set up an Indochina federation, nor will the Soviet Union give up its expansionist strategy in Southeast Asia. Should their designs succeed in Kampuchea, they would advance against other places.

The radio called on countries in Southeast Asia and the Asian-Pacific region to keep high vigilance against the danger of Soviet-Vietnamese aggression and expansion in the region.

RENMIN RIBAO ON HANOI, PHNOM PENH'S NEW MOVE

HK081355 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Nov 82 p 6

["International Jottings" by Huang Qing [7806 2532]: "The Ferocious Features of a Bondservant"]

[Text] A few days ago, the "foreign ministry" of the Kampuchean puppet regime published a declaration against the UN resolution on the Kampuchean issue. While hurling routine abuse at China and the ASEAN countries, this "foreign ministry" also declared that "there is a limit to tolerance," and that the Kampuchean puppet regime "would properly exercise its right of counteroffensive to safeguard the country's rights of existence."

Everyone knows that the Kampuchean puppet regime is propped up by the Vietnamese authorities alone. However, despite its role as a thoroughgoing bondservant, this regime always insists on disguising itself as independent. Is it curious? Not at all. In fact, it is merely playing the role of its master's mouthpiece. The ferocious pose of the bondservant in Phnom Penh reflects the conspiracy of its master in Hanoi as the Vietnamese move their troops toward the western part of Kampuchea.

The whole world will pay close attention to any new move by the Vietnamese and their lackey on the Kampuchean-Thai border.

KHIEU SAMPHAN VISITS PEOPLE'S COMMUNE IN BEIJING

OW091218 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 9 (XINHUA) -- Khieu Samphan, vice-president of the Democratic Kampuchea, visited the Huangtugang people's commune in the southwest suburbs of Beijing this morning.

This commune mainly produces vegetables and develops diversified economy at the same time. The commune's leading member told the Kampuchean guests that since this commune adopted the responsibility system for production, the commune members' initiative was aroused, which led to the rapid development of production.

In 1978, the commune's net per capita income was 214 yuan, but it increased to 410 yuan last year. The livelihood of the commune members has improved noticeably. The Kampuchean guests visited the commune's vegetable fields, the vermicelli processing factory, and the flower nursery. They also called on a peasant family.

Khieu Samphan inquired about the commune's production and the daily life of the peasants. At the end of the visit, Khieu Samphan expressed his wish that the commune would be even more successful in economy to make contributions to China's modernization.

#### THAI MINISTER ON PREM TINSULANON'S VISIT

OW081650 Beijing XINHUA in English 1636 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] Bangkok, November 8 (XINHUA) -- Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila told reporters here today leaders of the other countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) regard Thai prime minister's coming visit to China as very helpful to the association.

He said that as chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee for this year, he had asked leaders of other ASEAN member countries about their opinion and found this was their identical view.

The foreign minister, who will accompany Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon for the China visit to begin on November 17, said the prime minister will discuss with the Chinese leaders relations between the two countries and other major problems such as security in the region.

Sitthi Sawetsila visited China two years ago with Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon.

#### PENG CHONG RECEIVES THAI JOURNALISTS 7 NOV

OW071548 Beijing XINHUA in English 1520 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 7 (XINHUA) -- Peng Chong, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met with a delegation from the Confederation of Thai Journalists at the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon.

Leader of the delegation is Kamhaeng Paritanont, president of the confederation and president of the Reporters' Association of Thailand.

Peng Chong said that Sino-Thai relations are good. The two countries should increase exchanges in the political, economic and cultural fields. He told the guests that he would shortly lead a delegation of the N.P.C. Standing Committee to visit Thailand.

Wang Yi, first secretary of the All-China Journalists Association's Secretariat, was also present on the occasion.

#### THAI DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER RECEIVES DELEGATION

OW081610 Beijing XINHUA in English 1523 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] Bangkok, November 8 (XINHUA) -- Wang Yaoting, chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade told Thai Deputy Prime Minister Thongyot Chittawira here today that the two-way trade between China and Thailand is an excellent situation.

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Leading a delegation of the trade council on a visit to this country, Wang also said his visit here is for further strengthening economic and trade cooperation between the two countries.

The Chinese trade delegation arrived here on November 5.

WANG BINGNAN FETES THAI FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION

OW081602 Beijing XINHUA in English 1525 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 8 (XINHUA) -- Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, gave a banquet here this evening in honor of a friendship delegation from Bangkok, Thailand, led by Samochai Phumphueng, deputy under-secretary of Bangkok.

In their speeches at the banquet, Wang Bingnan and Mr. Phumphueng proposed toasts to the continuing development of the friendship between the peoples of China and Thailand.

The delegation arrived here November 6 at the invitation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship and Foreign Countries.

USSR PLANES SAID TO VIOLATE PHILIPPINE AIRSPACE

OW041209 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Manila, November 4 (XINHUA) -- Philippine Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile confirmed yesterday that Soviet airplanes had violated his country's airspace.

Enrile told the press on occasion of the 43rd anniversary celebration of the Philippine Defense Ministry that "there have been some indications of overflights over what we consider to be our national territory by some aircraft allegedly belonging to the Soviet Union." But he gave no time of the intrusion and the type of the aircraft.

However, he said, the planes were based in either Cam Ranh Bay or Danang in Vietnam.

He also confirmed a report from the military authorities that a Soviet trawler at one time entered Philippine territorial waters off Balabac Island in the south.

According to press reports, the Soviet Embassy here denied the violation of the Philippine airspace by Soviet planes, saying that the planes were in international airspace and that the two countries hold different opinions about the Philippine territorial limits.

ARTICLE EXAMINES RETURNING HONG KONG TO PRC

HK060414 Shanghai SHIJIE JINGJI DAobao in Chinese No 106, 18 Oct 82 pp 1, 2

[Special dispatch from Hong Kong: "The British Authorities in Hong Kong Should Match Their Words and Deeds and Regard Stabilizing the Hong Kong Situation as the Most Important Thing"]

[Text] The people in Hong Kong are paying close attention to how China and Britain will begin their talks on maintaining prosperity and stability in this city.

Hong Kong Governor Youde revealed on 6 October that "following Mrs Thatcher's visit to China, the talks in Beijing had already begun."

On the same day, the British Foreign Office also confirmed this, but declared that it was held strictly and only at the ordinary diplomatic level, which was aimed at paving the way for the real talks.

Nothing has as yet been heard from Beijing. According to the British Foreign Office there was only diplomatic contact to make arrangements for the real talks. Even so, it is also an important matter that at the first stage of contact a good beginning can be made so that formal talks can be held smoothly on a correct track.

At present, a pressing problem is that Hong Kong's situation must be stabilized. On this problem, the British authorities in Hong Kong must not shirk responsibility. An article in the London TIMES said that whether the financial confidence, which has an important bearing on the prosperity of Hong Kong, can be maintained, "depends, to a larger and larger extent, on Beijing's action." As a matter of fact, it will be more appropriate to put it vice versa.

Recently, disturbances have repeatedly arisen in Hong Kong's financial circles. Hong Kong stocks, real estate and the Hong Kong dollar have dropped seriously. There is no one else to blame. Just as was pointed out by a Hong Kong paper that although there might be many reasons for this financial storm, the attempt by some people to use it to "put pressure" on China is obvious. Is this analysis not more conforming to realities?

Hong Kong Governor Youde emphasized that "Britain has always assumed responsibility for Hong Kong." Referring to the fluctuation of foreign exchange and prices in the stock market, he said that Hong Kong's economy "is not only highly adaptable and can be effectively readjusted at any time, but is also continuously increased." He also declared that the Hong Kong Government "is determined to make more investment and work hard." Although these remarks are not direct answers to the people's demands on the Hong Kong Government to bear responsibility for stabilizing Hong Kong's financial market, they seem to be a gesture showing that the Hong Kong Government will bear the responsibility for defending Hong Kong's economy.

What merits our attention, however, is that some remarks from Hong Kong and London are not like this. They have been trying hard to shift the blame onto China's firm stand in regaining its sovereignty over Hong Kong, saying that this is the cause for the storm in Hong Kong's financial market. Some people said more bluntly that only when China gives up its stand on sovereignty over Hong Kong can the public be reassured of the stability of Hong Kong. They even requested that China and Britain bypass the question of sovereignty during discussion and stick to measures for maintaining the prosperity of Hong Kong. No wonder various absurd arguments have appeared, such as "the unequal treaties are still taking effect" and so on.

The Chinese people have never recognized the unequal treaties. They are determined to regain sovereignty over Hong Kong. This is known to all, or at least, is expected by all, both in Hong Kong and in London. The reason why the stability of Hong Kong, which had been maintained for a long time, was affected recently was that some people had attempted to change the inevitable trend of China regaining its sovereignty over Hong Kong or attempted to evade this crucial premise, in order to attain the aim of their wishful thinking -- "preserving the status quo of Hong Kong." The storm in Hong Kong's stock and money markets, which appeared before and after the talks between Chinese and British leaders, was stirred up by none other than such political monetary forces which considered themselves clever. Obviously, this is not conducive to a correct and reasonable solution of the Hong Kong problem.

Therefore, people must request that the British authorities in Hong Kong match their words and deeds and really bear the responsibility. They must develop a "highly adaptable" economy in Hong Kong, preserve the stable situation and, at the same time, take a correct attitude toward China regaining its sovereignty over Hong Kong, and take concrete steps and adopt concrete measures to maintain the prosperity of Hong Kong through negotiation. Only thus can the talks in the future be held smoothly and be conducive to the stable situation in Hong Kong.

Now in Hong Kong, as well as in the whole world, more and more people of insight place faith in the efforts made by China and Britain to remove various obstacles and seek a method which is "satisfactory to both sides" to solve the Hong Kong problem, that is, China regains its sovereignty over Hong Kong while the prosperity and stability of Hong Kong are preserved. The British NEWSTATSMAN has made very sober comments on this issue. It said that "the only realistic policy on the Hong Kong issue is to hold an honest and frank talk in the highest interests of Hong Kong so that this city can be peacefully returned to China." According to a report by the HONG KONG ECONOMIC JOURNAL, patriotic Hong Kong compatriots have linked their future with the future of the motherland. They believe that the motherland is rejuvenating. The return of Hong Kong to the embrace of the motherland will be the most significant event in Hong Kong's history. This is a most correct opinion which we should heed.

#### AUSTRALIAN LEADERS MEET U.S. DEFENSE SECRETARY

06061634 Beijing XINHUA in English 1531 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] Canberra, November 6 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger, now on a two-day visit to Australia, left here for Sydney this morning after exchanging views with senior Australian Government ministers on bilateral, regional and global defense and security issues. Weinberger arrived in this country after visiting Singapore, Thailand and Indonesia on a nine-day Asian and Pacific tour.

In his talks with Acting Prime Minister J.D. Anthony (Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser was hospitalized), Defense Minister Ian Sinclair and Foreign Minister Tony Street, the U.S. defense secretary briefed them on U.S. assessments of Soviet military capabilities in the Pacific region while emphasizing the importance of the ANZUS (Australia-New Zealand-United States) Alliance and expressing appreciation of Australia's defense efforts.

Addressing the National Press Club the same day, Weinberger said that the Soviet have invested heavily for the last 20 years in modernizing their nuclear arsenal. "Encouraged by their increased military capabilities," he said, "the Soviets have pushed their traditional policy of global expansion to a new dimension in recent years and have emerged as a mature global power. They now have the power and reach to challenge the United States and allied interests almost anywhere in the world."

"We will maintain our current overseas deployments so we can respond promptly to contingencies and show our resolve to honor our commitments," he noted.

With this trip and his trip last spring to Japan, South Korea and the Philippines, he said he "will have visited each of the United States' Pacific allies to emphasize personally the importance the United States places on its Pacific alliances and reaffirm the commitments those alliances represent." The U.S. defense secretary will leave this country tomorrow for New Zealand on the last leg of his current tour.

INDIA-PRC AMITY GROUP HOLDS FIFTH CONFERENCE

OW071718 Beijing XINHUA in English 1624 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] New Delhi, November 7 (XINHUA) -- The India-China Friendship Association held its fifth annual conference here November 6 and 7, pledging to contribute to the improvement of relations between the two countries.

More than 200 representatives from various parts of the country attended the conference. Bhukti Bushan Mondaim, president of the association, stressed in his speech the great importance of India-China friendship. He said that the association would expand the scope of its activities in favor of a speedy improvement of relations between the two countries.

Chinese Ambassador to India Shen Jian was invited to address the conference. He said that there is no mutual threat between China and India. He noted that it is not so difficult to resolve the border problem so long as both sides have good faith and act in a spirit of mutual understanding and mutual accommodation.

Shen Jian gave a film reception for the participants to the conference this evening.

WANG BINGNAN AT MEETING HONORING PAKISTANI POET

OW091350 Beijing XINHUA in English 1229 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 9 (XINHUA) -- A gathering of 200 Chinese writers, poets and scholars commemorated here this afternoon the 105th birth anniversary of Allama Muhammad Iqbal, the great poet and thinker of Pakistan.

The founder of the theory for a Pakistani state, Iqbal was also one of the great forerunners in the Asian movement for national liberation and independence. The works of Iqbal are very popular among the Pakistani people while translations of his works are widespread in the south Asian subcontinent, Middle East, the Near East and various Islamic countries. China has published a collection of selected poems of Iqbal.

Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, said at the gathering: During his lifetime, Iqbal valued the national culture of China and showed deep sympathy for the Chinese people in their struggle for national liberation. As early as the 1930's, Iqbal acclaimed in one of his poems, "The Chinese people who were in a deep slumber are now awakening, the fountains in the Himalayas are boiling!"

Ji Xianlin, vice-president of Beijing University and president of the Chinese Association of South Asian Studies, gave an account of the life and philosophy of the Pakistani poet, philosopher and social activist.

K.K. Gori, charge d'affaires ad interim of Pakistani Embassy here attended and spoke at the meeting.

Iqbal's poems were recited and a Pakistani feature film was shown at the meeting.

Lin Lin, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries presided over the meeting co-sponsored by the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, the Chinese Writers' Association and the Chinese Association of South Asian Studies.

Pakistani diplomats, students and experts in the capital also attended the meeting.

PEOPLE'S DAILY carried a picture of Iqbal and reprinted two of his poems November 7.

NI ZHIFU MEETS FRENCH LABOR DELEGATION 6 NOV

OW061616 Beijing XINHUA in English 1512 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 6 (XINHUA) -- Ni Zhifu, president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, met here this evening with the delegation from the General Confederation of Labor of France led by Pierre Gensous.

In a friendly atmosphere, both sides gave an account of the situation and the trade union activities in their respective countries and expressed the wish to restore and develop the friendly relations between the Chinese and French trade unions.

The delegation arrived here yesterday at the invitation of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions. The French visitors will have a tour of Hangzhou and Shanghai.

ULANHU RECEIVES CREDENTIALS OF NEW SPANISH ENVOY

OW090750 Beijing XINHUA in English 0723 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 9 (XINHUA) -- Mariano Ucelay de Montero, newly-appointed Spanish ambassador to China today presented credentials to Ulanhu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

Zhang Wenjin, vice-minister of foreign affairs was present on the occasion.

SWEDISH ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO ULANHU

OW090816 Beijing XINHUA in English 0801 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 9 (XINHUA) -- Lars Bergquist, Swedish newly-appointed ambassador to China today presented credentials to Ulanhu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

Zhang Wenjin, vice-minister of foreign affairs was present on the occasion.

CSSR FOREIGN MINISTER VIEWS RELATIONS WITH PRC

OW100745 Beijing XINHUA in English 0724 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Prague, November 9 (XINHUA) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek today accused the United States and some other Western countries of aggravating world tensions, but he said Czechoslovakia is willing to develop cooperation with them on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

Speaking on the country's foreign policy at the joint-chamber Federal Assembly, Bohuslav Chnoupek denounced these countries for their interference in Polish internal affairs. Czechoslovakia will continue to do all it can to aid Poland in all fields, he said.

On relations between Czechoslovakia and China, Chnoupek said: "We are prepared to normalize our relations with the People's Republic of China in accordance with the basic principles of our foreign policy."

He reiterated that alliance and cooperation with the Soviet Union is "the highest and ever-lasting principle" of Czechoslovakia's foreign policy.

RECEPTION MARKS YUGOSLAV WRITER'S BIRTHDAY

OW081628 Beijing XINHUA in English 1527 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 8 (XINHUA) -- The 90th anniversary of the birth of Nobel Prize-winning Yugoslav author Ivo Andric was marked this afternoon at a reception for 400 in the International Club.

Andric, who died in 1975, fought in Yugoslavia's national liberation as a youth before becoming a poet and novelist. He won the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1961. He was chairman of the Yugoslav Writers' Association. His masterpiece "Bridge on the Drina," depicting Yugoslavian suffering under foreign conquest, has been published in Chinese.

Chen Huangmei, vice-chairman of the Chinese Writers' Association, described Andric's works as "having a strong national flavor and characteristic of his times, yet possessing universal significance."

He said the meeting itself was symbolic of the growing friendship between the people and writers of the two countries. "It is the similar hardships in the past and the communist ideal shared by the two peoples that have bound them ever closer with each passing day," he said.

Yugoslav Ambassador to China Sava Obradovic said "in recent years cultural cooperation between the two countries has become more comprehensive, lively and varied." He expressed his appreciation for efforts to bring writers and artists of the two countries closer.

Chen Bingyi, member of the Secretariat of the Chinese Writers' Association, reported on Andric's life and works.

The meeting was sponsored by the Chinese Writers' Association, the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China Pen Center.

A five-member Yugoslav writers' delegation, here especially for the gathering, led by Grozdana Olujic, also attended.

Two films were shown: "Petria's Wreath," a feature adapted from a Yugoslav novel which won the Andric award, and a documentary after Andric's major work "Bridge on the Drina."

QIAO SHI MEETS CONGOLESE LABOR PARTY GROUP

OW061614 Beijing XINHUA in English 1507 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 6 (XINHUA) -- Qiao Shi, alternate member of the Secretariat and head of the International Liaison Department, of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, met and had a cordial talk here today with a group of vacationing cadres from the Congolese Labor Party. The group is led by Houayi Dominique, member of the party's Central Committee.

Present was Zhu Liang, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee.

After the meeting, Qiao Shi gave a dinner in honor of the visitors.

AMBASSADOR TO ETHIOPIA PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

OW061850 Beijing XINHUA in English 1836 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 6 (XINHUA) -- The newly-appointed Chinese Ambassador to Ethiopia Zhao Yuan today presented the letter of credence to the secretary-general of the Ethiopian Provisional Military Administrative Council (PMAC) Fikre-Selassie Wodgeress at the national palace in Addis Ababa, according to a report from that city.

Ethiopian Foreign Minister Felleke Gedle-Giorgis and PMAC Standing Committee member Berhanu Bayeh were present on the occasion.

The secretary-general and the Chinese ambassador had a friendly conversation, during which Mr. Fikre stressed the importance of enhancing the present relationship between the two countries.

SOMALI PRESIDENT RECEIVES PRC DELEGATION

OW241947 Beijing XINHUA in English 1919 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] Mogadishu, October 24 (XINHUA) -- President Mohamed Siad Barre of Somalia received the Chinese delegation of water resources and electric power led by Minister Qian Zhengying at the presidential villa in Kismayo, the largest coastal city in the south part of Somalia today.

The president thanked the Chinese Government for everything it has done for Somalia and discussed with Qian Zhengying the further strengthening of relations between the two countries.

Turning on international affairs, the president said that the inflow of Soviet arms into Africa only made the countries fight each other. The Soviets talked about peace but took no actions, he added.

The Chinese delegation arrived here on October 19 after visits to Egypt and Tunisia. The Chinese minister and part of her delegation are scheduled to leave for home on October 26.

In the past few days, the delegation participated in the celebration of the 13th anniversary of the October 21 Revolution and visited a number of agricultural projects and some other places.

CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION COMMITTEE MEETING ENDS

OW091429 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1313 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 9 Nov (XINHUA) -- The Fourth Plenary Session of the PRC Constitutional Revision Committee closed at the Great Hall of the People this afternoon.

Peng Zhen, vice chairman of the Constitutional Revision Committee, chaired and addressed today's plenary meeting. He said: The meeting was a success. Everybody once again carefully considered and deliberated from various angles the revised constitution drafted by the secretariat of the Constitutional Revision Committee in the light of the opinions presented by the people of all localities and all spheres during the nationwide discussions. The secretariat will make a further revision of the draft in accordance with all their opinions. The revised draft will be presented at the next plenary session for review and approval, and then it will be finalized at the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC.

Comrade Peng Zhen said: After the constitution is adopted by the Fifth Session of the NPC, a large amount of systematic propaganda and educational work will have to be carried out step by step according to plans, because only by doing so can we help the cadres and the masses voluntarily observe and apply the constitution and know it well. When the constitution has been mastered by the people, it will become a great material force that can safeguard the unity of the 1 billion people and the smooth progress of socialist modernization.

He said: To enable the people to master the constitution, we must first help the people understand it until it is known by each and every household in the country. A great part of this heavy historic task must be shouldered by the people of the journalistic and publishing circles. For this reason we have invited the comrades of the capital's major journalistic units to attend this meeting as observers today. Peng Zhen hoped that all journalistic units would strive to do a good propaganda and reporting job in this regard after the constitution has been adopted.

During the plenary sessions held in the afternoon of yesterday and today, the committee members discussed and reviewed chapter three concerning "state structure" and chapter four concerning "national flag, national emblem, capital" of the draft of the revised constitution. Sun Xiaocun, Zhou Gucheng, Rong Yiren, Seypidin, Yang Xiufeng, Xiao Ke, Qian Changzhao, Huang Dingchen, Cai Xiao, Jiang Hua, Zhang Youyu, Liu Nianzhi, Wu Jie Tian, Sun Qimeng, Peng Chong, Kang Keqing, Xi Zhongxun, Ulanhu and Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme took the floor at the meeting and presented specific opinions on the revision of the draft.

NANFANG RIBAO ON CORRECTING PARTY WORK STYLE

HK100711 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 4 Nov 82 p 1, 3

[Commentator's article: "Party Members Must Strive for a Fundamental Turn for the Better in Party Work Style"]

[Text] In the course of studying the 12th CPC Congress documents, the broad ranks of party members have shown great concern to strive for a fundamental turn for the better in the party work style within 5 years and have conducted heated discussions on the matter. On the basis of deepening their understanding, many comrades have realized that this demand put forward by the 12th CPC Congress is of great importance and is attainable. But some comrades still lack confidence in this respect. There are still problems in their understanding of and attitude toward correcting the party work style. It seems that in order to mobilize all our party members to strive for a fundamental turn for the better in the party work style, we need to lead the party members to correct their understanding on a few problems.

It is necessary to form a correct estimation of the present state of our party work style. One of the important reasons that our comrades lack confidence in the fundamental turn for the better in the party work style is that they have not formed a comprehensive and correct estimation of our current party work style at present.

What then is the state of our current party work style? On the one hand, we must be aware that due to the sabotage of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," the problem of improper party work style was once quite serious, and due to the pernicious influence of the 10 years of internal disorder not having been completely eliminated and the increase in corrosive capitalist ideas under new conditions, there still exist problems involving ideological impurities, work style and party organization. The party work style has not made a fundamental turn for the better. On the other hand, we must also be fully aware that since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party Central Committee has treated the work of correcting the party work style as a matter of life and death for the party, made great efforts in correcting unhealthy tendencies within the party and adopted a series of effective measures to do so. Especially since this year, we have launched the struggle to combat serious economic crime, vigorously promoting a turn for the better in party work style. Many facts go to prove this point in real life.

For instance, a year ago the evil wind of some leading cadres illegally constructing private residences in Longchuan, Qionghai, Chenghai, Yangchun and other counties was quite serious. Some people even regarded it as a "long-standing, big and difficult problem." But with the support of the party committees at higher levels and the strong demand of the vast number of party members, cadres and the masses, the CPC committees of these four counties resolutely waged a struggle against this evil wind, and seriously and earnestly dealt with cadres who illegally built private residences, according to the seriousness of each case. As a result, this evil wind has been brought under control in only a year. It has also, to a certain extent, led the party work style to take an overall turn for the better, rapidly promoted the production of industry and agriculture and created a new situation.

Therefore, we must consider not only the fact that our party work style has not yet turned for the better, but also the fact that it is in the course of turning for the better. We must be aware that the party Central Committee is thoroughly determined to correct unhealthy tendencies, that the vast number of party members, cadres and the masses have the strong desire to correct the party work style and the party and people have the strength to fight resolutely against the dark side. What is more important is that starting from the latter half of next year, the rectification of party work style and organizations of the whole party in accordance with the plan of the 12th CPC Congress is bound to play a significant role in correcting party work style. Only when we are aware of these favorable conditions will we have full confidence in striving for a fundamental turn for the better in party work style.

It is necessary to strengthen our sense of responsibility in properly improving party work style and to carry on the revolutionary spirit of having the courage to fight against unhealthy tendencies. The marked progress of party work style in recent years is the result of efforts made by the whole party and is inseparable from the broad masses of party members' spirit of upholding principle and daring to fight. Is this not a fact? The serious problem of those individuals and units engaging in unhealthy tendencies and violating law and discipline was first exposed by party members and advanced elements who dared to fight and who had a high sense of responsibility as far as correcting the party work style goes. With the support of the party, they have carried out uncompromising struggle and solved problems. But at present, there are some comrades who have taken an attitude of showing no concern about correcting party work style. They say: "I hate these unhealthy tendencies, but it is beyond my capabilities to control them. I am not going to spare any more of my efforts and worries on this thing." This kind of attitude is obviously wrong. It is right to hate unhealthy tendencies, but the problem at present is that all our comrades should surmount the attitude of liberalism, take the lead in carrying out fine work style and be bold in combating unhealthy tendencies.

Zhuang Xiying of Guangdong, Li Haicheng of Hebei, Li Li of Shanxi and large numbers of ordinary party members and advanced elements have set us a fine example of adhering to principles and being bold in combat.

They have hated like an enemy the evil wind of getting in by the back door, establishing relationships, engaging in graft, embezzlement and smuggling. They have not feared counterattacks and have persisted in their struggle until victory. Every party member must learn from this spirit. He who regards himself as an onlooker only grumbling and showing dissatisfaction with unhealthy tendencies, or with the struggle against unhealthy tendencies, who withdraws whenever he meets with difficulties and setbacks, has forgotten his due responsibilities as a party member. On the contrary, if all party members firmly bear in mind the purpose of our party, establish a sense of the party and people's interest superior to everything, cast away all kinds of individualistic philosophies of life and never forget their fighting responsibility, then the fundamental turn for the better in the party work style would surely be attained at an early date.

Having leading cadres of the party at various levels playing a model role is the key to striving for the fundamental turn for the better in party work style. The successful experiences in many places in correcting the party work style in recent years have proved this point. However, up to now, there are still some leading cadres who have not yet realized this point. Recently, a few leading cadres have even been saying: We have unhealthy tendencies, so do the higher levels. If they are to be corrected, the work should start at the top. Such an attitude is very harmful to correcting the party work style. With regard to party members, those who practice unhealthy tendencies are wrong: no matter where it happens: whether on the higher or the lower level, whether leaders or those being led they must be consciously corrected in time. With regard to comrades who shoulder certain leading responsibilities, they must carry on the fine work style on their own initiative and correct unhealthy tendencies. This is a vigorous impetus to the comrades in the unit concerned. They then have a strong backing in correcting the unhealthy tendencies of other people and their words are effective. Therefore, the struggle of every leading cadre against unhealthy tendencies must start "from myself" and "from now." Precisely because the CPC Committee of Heyuan County has grasped the leadership and the prominent problem, it has achieved marked results. This example teaches us that provided the leading cadres at various level are strict with themselves and set a fine example, we will surely attain the fundamental turn for the better in the party work style.

#### RENMIN RIBAO ON REPLACING OLD CADRES WITH YOUNG

HK091222 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Nov 82 p 1

[Article by Fang Zhichun [2455 1807 4783]: "A Talk on Selection for Promotion of Outstanding Middle-aged and Young Cadres"]

[Text] In his report during the 12th CPC Congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang proudly declared: Our present congress will be marked in the history of the party as a congress which politically determines the party's policy and task in the new period, and organizationally realizes the cooperation and transition of the new and the old, and as a congress which creates an all-round new phase for the construction of socialist modernization.

Only through the cooperation and transition of the new and the old and through training and bringing up successors aware of the cause of proletarian revolution can we make our party ranks flourish like the ever-flowing water of the Chang Jiang; only in this way can our party's cause continue to develop uninterrupted, generation after generation.

Take for instance the situation of the ranks of cadres in Jiangxi Province. In various places, the problem of aging cadres exists to varying degrees. Many commune cadres who joined the revolutionary work in the land reform period have held their leading positions up to the present time; among the leading cadres at county level, the phenomenon of aging has experienced some changes after readjustment, but the changes are not very significant. It is rather hard for those cadres who are advanced in age to do the basic-level work at the county and commune levels; of the several hundred leading cadres at the levels of departments, bureaus, districts and counties, about half of them are nearly 60 years old.

On the one hand, there is the problem of aging cadres; on the other, the work of bringing up successors has not been done well, with the result that there is the problem of "when the new crop is still in the blade, the old one is all consumed." The leading cadres of the CPC have emphatically pointed out time and again that if this problem cannot be solved in time, it is possible we will ruin the cause achieved so far. At the party's 12th congress, Comrade Chen Yun profoundly pointed out: "If this problem cannot be solved now, or if it is not solved well, there is a possibility of complications in the communist cause in China." This once again reminds the whole party of the seriousness and urgency of this problem.

In our great motherland there are abundant material resources and outstanding human resources. It is absolutely possible for us to discover and train, from a great number of middle-aged and young cadres, a large batch of dependable, excellent cadres as successors to the cause of our party. First in the 1950's and in the early 1960's our party successfully trained a large batch of young cadres. They are now middle-aged cadres with energy and competence from among whom a large batch of successors can be discovered and trained. Second, during the 10 years of turmoil, although the counterrevolutionary cliques of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing poisoned the minds of the youth and caused immeasurable loss for the younger generation, their perverse acts also taught innumerable youths, and many outstanding elements emerged from among whom dependable successors can be selected and trained. Third, since the smashing of "the gang of four," and especially since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, a large batch of cadres who have both ability and political integrity have emerged on various fronts. They have resolutely carried out the line and general and specific policies set out by the third plenary session. Of these cadres, many middle-aged and young ones can be trained to be the dependable successors to the revolutionary cause.

It can be seen from the above analysis that outstanding cadres and dependable successors do exist. The point is that we should go to the masses to discover and train them.

How should we discover and train the successors to the cause of the proletarian revolution? In matters of ideology and methods, I think that it is necessary for us to overcome the blindness in action and to enhance self-consciousness.

Regarding blindness, there are two tendencies: one is to select cadres blindly and to promote them rashly just for the fulfillment of the task of selecting new cadres; the other tendency is to find fault with and distrust the new cadres and to show an unwillingness to promote them. Both of these two tendencies are wrong and they should be resolutely done away with.

In order to enhance self-consciousness, the party committees at various levels are required to select, with the utmost accuracy, middle-aged and young cadres in accordance with the criteria of "revolutionization, youthfulness, becoming more knowledgeable and specialization." The CPC Central Committee has time and again emphatically pointed out: Regarding those persons who became prominent during the "Great Cultural Revolution" by following the rebel line of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing cliques, who still possess serious factional ideology, and who practiced beating, smashing and looting, not one of them should be chosen as a successor; and if some of them have been promoted to leading positions, they should be resolutely ousted from their present posts. In order to select truly dependable and faithful successors, it is necessary that we should act according to three principles: the first is fairness and an unbiased attitude; the second is appointing cadres according to their ability and integrity; and the third is complete understanding of the cadres' ability and proper assignment of their posts. Once the successors have been selected, they should be given a free hand to practice and increase their competence in the course of their practical struggles with the assistance of their elders. At the same time, the party organizations at various levels should help the middle-aged and young cadres raise their standards, both in ideology and theory, and should continuously educate them with the Marxist theory, the communist faith, the ideology of patriotism and the fine tradition and work style of the party, so as to enhance their revolutionary quality and consciousness.

As for us old cadres, on the problem of bringing up successors, the enhancement of self-consciousness consists mainly in two aspects: the first is to set a good example by handing over the first-line positions; the second is to assist the younger cadres in doing their work well by rendering our experience and guidance. This is the historical and most significant contribution that we elderly cadres can contribute to the people and the construction of the socialist modernization in our later years. This is also the sacred duty which each one of us elderly cadres is endowed with by history. I myself have retreated from a first-line position, and I will earnestly and warmly assist the provincial party committee in their work.

In the new CPC Central Committee appointed by the 12th CCP Congress, there are the old cadres who have undergone strict revolutionary struggles, supplemented with a batch of comparatively young comrades. The CPC Central Committee has set a good example for party organizations at various levels in the strategic arrangement for the cooperation and transition of the new and old cadres. Under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee, with the mobilization of the whole party, the training and bringing up of millions of successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause will make the party organizations at various levels more lively and energetic and enable them to lead vigorously the people of the whole country to open up a new situation for the construction of the socialist modernization.

#### USING SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY TO IMPROVE ECONOMY

HK091030 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Nov 82 p 3

[Commentator's article: "Create Wealth Through Relying on Advances in Science and Technology"]

[Text] Everyone is certainly aware of the 13 scientific and technological achievements introduced here. However, few people clearly know what important economic results they have brought about. In this sense, this report can provoke new inspirations for people.

The first inspiration is: Technological progress can promote the creation of wealth, and we must conscientiously rely on making advances in science and technology while handling economic construction and striving to achieve the goal of quadrupling output value. Once advanced science and technology are applied to production, they will certainly create strong and active productive forces and more material wealth for society. The huge economic results brought by these 13 achievements have proved this. At the national conference for science awards, Comrade Zhao Ziyang correctly remarked: Technological progress can promote the creation of wealth and major technological progress can create enormous wealth. But the possibility of creating wealth does not mean that wealth has been created. One of the preconditions for changing a possibility into reality is that we really shake off the fetters of old conventions and firmly set up an idea of conscientiously relying on science and technology to develop the economy. For a long time in the past, whenever the development of production was mentioned, many comrades would think about increasing investment and expanding the scale of production. As a result, backward production technology tended to be repeatedly utilized and poor economic results could not be improved. That was the old way of economic development. Now the party has decided at its 12th congress on a struggle objective of quadrupling output value. If we adhere to the old way, it is certain that we will not meet the need for funds, energy and materials. One of our main ways out is to rely on science and technology. According to the initial estimation of energy, materials and funds, it is possible to solve contradictions if economic results are improved by relying on effective science and technology. The objective situation has required us to score successes only by relying on advances in science and technology. Whether we can consciously apply science and technology to this pressing situation constitutes a test for every comrade who leads economic work. In any case, all of our comrades who are engaged in economic work should set up such a clear guideline in order to create a new situation in their work: economic prosperity must rely on scientific and technological progress. To realize modernization, it is imperative to really place our reliance on scientific and technological progress.

The second inspiration is: Scientific and technological achievements must be able to be utilized in production and play an effective role in economic development. It is mainly because they are all key projects concerning production that the 13 achievements can create such enormous economic results. After we take the new road in economic development of relying on scientific and technological progress, people will place more and more demands on scientific and technological workers. They must proceed from the actual conditions of our nation, orient their work to economic development and take into account economic results involving their work. Only thus can we solve as many key problems in production as possible when we do not have sufficient personnel and funds for the scientific and technological field. Comrade Zhao Ziyang has also set a clear guideline at this point: "Since scientific research work covers a vast area and involves many projects, the projects of primary importance should be those key ones that are related to enormous economic results in our construction. Scientists and technicians should make their contributions in all fields, but the most important thing they should do is promote technical progress in production and make contributions to the improvement of economic results."

The national science conference held in 1978 reaffirmed the proposition that science and technology are components of productive forces. More and more people have gradually realized the great significance of science and technology. The 12th CPC Congress again decided that educational, scientific and technological undertakings constitute one of the strategic priorities in economic development. In his speech Comrade Zhao Ziyang also treated the reliance on striving for economic prosperity and put it before the whole party and nation. We believe that with the deepening of people's understanding of this point, they will more and more consciously act by relying on scientific and technological progress to strive for economic prosperity.

#### FANG YI SPEECH ON SCIENTIFIC WORK IN CITIES

HK050651 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 22 Oct 82 pp 1, 2

[Excerpts of speech delivered by Comrade Fang Yi at the national conference on scientific and technological work in small and medium-sized cities: "The Strategic Position of Science and Technology and Scientific and Technological Work in Small and Medium-Sized Cities"]

[Text] Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, especially since the CPC Central Committee and the State Council drew up a new principle for the development of science and technology in 1981, an active and brisk situation has been brought about in China's scientific and technological front, including the scientific and technological work in various cities. The overall situation is excellent.

The new principle for developing science and technology has taken root in the hearts of the people. The role of science and technology in promoting the development of industrial and agricultural production has become increasingly apparent. This important role has attracted close attention in planning socioeconomic development. The enthusiasm shown by scientific and technological personnel has risen to an unprecedented height. A new situation can also be seen in the seeking of talented people.

The new principle for developing science and technology was advanced in accordance with the needs of the new historic period on the basis of summing up our historical experiences in developing science and technology and taking foreign experiences as a reference. This principle deals correctly with the relationships between science, technology and socioeconomic development, and between basic, applied and development research. It also deals correctly with questions of developing production technology and selecting technological structure as well as the question of approaching foreign achievements in science and technology. The principle stresses that economic construction must rely on science and technology and that science and technology must take serving economic construction as their primary task, so that the development of science and technology in China can be laid on a solid foundation.

The new principle for developing science and technology has been warmly welcomed in all relevant quarters. Leading comrades of party committees and governments in many localities have said: "The principle expresses our common idea," and they have paid more attention to and more actively support the development of science and technology. More and more comrades have realized that socioeconomic development should be promoted through reliance on science and technology. Scientific and technological departments and personnel have created many vivid forms and have more actively taken the initiative in serving socialist modernization construction. Practice has shown that this principle is not simply the one which correctly guides the development of our scientific and technologic undertakings, but it is also an important component of our strategy for developing socialist modernization.

The formulation and implementation of this new principle for developing science and technology mark the entry of China's scientific and technological development into a new stage.

Of course, development situations in various departments and localities are still not balanced. The implementation of the new scientific and technological development principle is still at its initial stage. Many new methods in science and technology management work have yet to be developed and perfected. In some places, the problem of economic work divorced from science and technology has not yet been radically solved. Some leading comrades still lack the knowledge of relying on science and technology. But we believe that the above-mentioned state of affairs will certainly change along with the daily development of our socialist modernization, the gradual reform of the economic structure and the more thorough implementation of the principle for developing science and technology and that there will certainly be another greater leap in our scientific and technological work.

The 12th party congress clearly stated that the key to achieving the four modernizations lies in the modernization of science and technology. The congress also specified science as one of the strategic priorities in modernizing our socialist economy. It stressed that the improvement of the scientific and cultural level of the people of all nationalities is an important component of the building of socialist spiritual civilization. We should profoundly understand this spirit of the 12th congress and realize the strategic position of science and technology in the creation of a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

Science and technology are the mainstays for striving to achieve the quadrupling of output value. The party's 12th congress decided that the whole party and nation will strive to quadruple the gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production within the two decades from 1981 to the end of this century, that is, to increase the gross annual output value from 710 billion yuan in 1980 to 2,800 billion yuan in 2000. This will be equal to the 1972 level of the United States or the 1977 level of the Soviet Union. This grand strategic objective is very inspiring and has attracted worldwide attention.

How shall we realize this quadrupling? The old method of extensively developing industry and agriculture will not help. Rather, we must take the road of relying on science and technology to improve economic results, otherwise, nothing can be successful. The realization of quadrupling output value can never succeed on the basis of old equipment, techniques, technology and products. If our standards of energy and raw materials consumption still stay at the same level and equipment and technology do not improve, the quadrupling will never be achieved. Central leaders recently pointed out that half the work in realizing the quadrupling would depend on scientific and technological progress. If we can, by 2000, widely adopt the technology already popularized in developed countries in the 1970's and early 1980's, we certainly can achieve the objective of quadrupling output value.

While developing the national economy, we can never separate economic work from science and technology. Rather, we must apply science and technology to all aspects of economic work.

We should rely on science and technology to readjust industrial structure and promote the development of energy and transportation and advantageous industries. Science and technology should also be used in other aspects, such as in scientific farming and the development of agricultural production, technical transformation in all grades and the upgrading of products, production of large-scale integrated circuits and the development of the computer and other new industries. They should also be used in the early preparation of key construction projects, achieving the result of less investment and quicker returns, effecting intensive processing and comprehensive utilization of raw materials for a better economic result, and so on.

In order to realize the quadrupling, all of our scientific and technological departments and personnel must seriously study economics and acquire a thorough knowledge of China's economic development situation, draw up programs for scientific and technological development, go in for the research of technological policy and technological development forecast, organize their strength to tackle key projects, actively participate in technical transformation of the enterprises and do a good job in managing scientific and technological bodies and in the work of collecting scientific and technological information, handling tests and trials and offering consultancy services. We call on the masses of scientific and technological workers to throw themselves into the great task of modernization construction, take an active part in the activities on the forefront of production and make contributions to the realization of the quadrupling.

Scientific and technological progress is an important condition for the building of spiritual civilization. Socialist spiritual civilization consists of two aspects -- the cultural and the ideological. Science and technology constitute both an important foundation for building material civilization and an important condition for improving people's ideological consciousness and moral standards. The development of science and technology and the raising of the scientific and cultural level of the whole nation is an important component of the building of a high level of socialist spiritual civilization.

To approach science, we need an honest attitude. Scientific research needs a scientific spirit, attitude and work style. That is to say, we should, on the one hand, be free from any mental shackles and superstitions and be bold in exploration, while on the other hand, we must base all our efforts on reality and strive for real results and must be serious, strict and meticulous while not being the least bit negligent and dishonest. When handling scientific research, we must pay close attention to information and take the achievements of our predecessors and foreign colleagues as the bases for our work and show great respect for their work and achievements. The career morality in scientific work is a manifestation of spiritual civilization and needs to be further developed under our socialist system and to be encouraged and popularized in our entire social life as an important aspect of ideological education.

Improving scientific and technological levels is an important requirement in the reform of the composition of our cadres. Comrade Yaobang pointed out in his report to the 12th party congress that reforming the leading bodies and the cadres system and ensuring that the ranks of the cadres become more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and more professionally competent is an important political guarantee for the continuation and prosperity of our socialist cause.

The work to make the ranks of our cadres more knowledgeable and professionally competent is closely bound up with science and technology. Lenin once said: A production manager is different from an ordinary propagandist because he must be thoroughly familiar with the process of production and have rich knowledge of production technology. Without modern professional knowledge, we will not be able to lead and administer the modernization cause. All trades need professional knowledge and need able people who are proficient in their profession to exert leadership and management.

One of the glorious historical missions of our scientific and technological circles is to help more leading cadres to master science and technology and the modern knowledge of business management skill and to transfer more scientific and technological personnel with both ability and political integrity in the prime of life to our cadre strata so as to ensure the ranks of cadres are more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and more professionally competent.

With the spread and implementation of the documents of the 12th party congress, the whole party and nation will certainly improve their understanding of the importance of science and technology to a new height and create a new situation in the practice. We hope that party committees and governments at all levels will effectively strengthen their leadership in scientific and technological work and take effective measures to support the development of scientific and technological work. It is hoped that comrades working in scientific and technological departments at all levels will boost their spirit, work hard to greet the emergence of this new situation and promote the development of this situation. In this respect, there are a lot of things to do and one important link is to strengthen scientific and technological work in small and medium-sized cities.

Large cities are important economic, political and cultural centers of the whole country and small and medium-sized cities are the economic, political and cultural centers of the areas where they are located and also the bridges and links between large cities and rural areas. It is of great significance to strengthen scientific and technological work in small and medium-sized cities, build these cities well and bring their role into better play.

By 1980, China had a total of 233 cities which had been formally named. Of them, 15 cities were large cities each with a non-peasant population of over 1 million. The total population of these 14 large cities was 35.09 million people. However, the number of small and medium-sized cities each with a non-peasant population of under 1 million was 208 cities, with a total population of 55.13 million. According to rough estimation, in 1980 the gross output value produced by the 15 large cities accounted for 35 percent of the gross industrial output value of the whole nation.

The taxes and profits of industrial undertakings turned over by these large cities accounted for 39.6 percent of the total throughout the country. In the same year, the gross industrial output value created by small and medium-sized cities accounted for 36.3 percent of the national total figure and taxes and profits contributed by them accounted for 37.5 percent. This shows what an important position cities hold in our national economy.

Cities will play a more decisive role in the future development of our socialist modernization. In order to achieve the strategic objective of quadrupling the gross annual national industrial and agricultural output value by the year 2000, we must bring the role of large cities and large enterprises into full play. Large cities and large enterprises have always been holding and will continue to hold an extremely important position in our nation's economic construction and scientific and technological undertakings. They constitute the main body of our nation's industry, science and technology. They are playing a role as the national economic centers and scientific and technological centers. By handling well the scientific and technological work in large cities, reforming the economic and technological structures in large cities, handling well the technical transformation in large enterprises, doing a good job in the building of large cities and large enterprises and fully tapping potential, we will bring about considerable changes in our economic construction and scientific and technological undertakings.

At the same time, we must stress the role of small and medium-sized cities. These cities have great potential because they are large in number and have broad arenas of activity. Most of them have yet to be developed and thus urgently need science and technology. A small number of them, though having been fairly developed, are still in the ascendant and full of unlimited vigor. In addition, along with the development of modernization construction, more and more small and medium-sized cities will continuously emerge. They will play an especially important role in promoting the exchange between urban and rural areas and in consolidating the worker-peasant alliance.

The building and development of small and medium-sized cities must rely on science and technology. Urban construction, industrial development, production distribution, rational utilization of energy and material resources, the development of traffic facilities, the protection of the ecological balance, the control of environmental pollution, the development of suburban agriculture and construction, the building of residential and other social welfare facilities as well as the building of spiritual civilization cannot all be properly and reasonably solved without science and technology.

In handling scientific and technological work in cities, we must continue to thoroughly implement the new scientific and technological development policy and help science and technology better serve socioeconomic development. In view of the actual conditions in small and medium-sized cities, our guidelines should give prominence to the following points:

1. It is necessary to have local characteristics. The position and function of small and medium-sized cities vary. Some are local political, economic and cultural centers, others are processing industrial cities or mineral bases, still some others are commercial collection and distribution centers. It is necessary to direct scientific and technological work at the local specific conditions, specify priorities of development, lay stress on the exploitation of resources which represent local advantages and gradually shape and develop local characteristics. In particular, we should thoroughly analyze local resources, energy and transportation conditions, market demands and capacity, employment situation, existing industrial foundation and scientific and technological capacity, never blindly seek comprehensive setups and unrealistically seek sophisticated technology, never blindly copy the development pattern of other cities.
2. It is necessary to work out long-term plans. In order to maintain and develop their role in the national economy, small and medium-sized cities must work out long-term plans and prevent themselves from merely concentrating on immediate interests. Without bearing plans for a few moves ahead in mind, one cannot make a clever move. Though some cities are now producing some superior products, they still need to develop competitive force with regard to technology and keep some technological reserves so as to maintain their competitive force in the market.
3. Stress should be placed on "liveliness" and flexibility, and development should be carried out in a flexible and diversified way. Small size, flexibility and adaptability are the advantages of small and medium-sized cities and they should make use of these advantages to bring "liveliness" to scientific and technological work in these cities. At the same time, it is necessary to strengthen information work and pay close attention to the trends of scientific and technological development and market trends. Under the guidance of unified state planning, the flexibility of each locality should be brought in to full play so as to accelerate the upgrading of products, technological innovation and technical transformation of enterprises. As regards "liveliness," this should not mean blind competition with large cities and other places for raw materials and energy resources.
4. Efforts should be made to effect the shift of science and technology in four aspects. It is neither necessary nor possible for a city, even a large city, to go in for research and experiment independently.

All cities, especially small and medium-sized ones, should be good at making use of the scientific and academic achievements scored by large cities, large enterprises, universities, research institutes and military industrial units at home as well as those scored by foreigners. They can absorb and assimilate these achievements and then apply and popularize them. This is a shortcut for raising scientific and technological level, and expanding and developing urban scientific and technological capacity. Large cities should actively give technological support and assistance to small and medium-sized cities in their development and the latter should learn advanced technology from the former. Both sides should closely cooperate and seek common development. In the course of transferring domestic advanced technology, we should set up a new type of socialist cooperation relationship. We should show respect for other people's achievements and the due rights and benefits of other people. At the same time, we should oppose the act of enforcing technological blockades with various excuses.

5. It is necessary to assist rural construction. Rural areas are bases providing raw materials for small and medium-sized cities and also markets for industrial products where there exists great potential. Scientific and technological work in small and medium-sized cities should actively serve agricultural production and rural construction in all areas. Scientific and technological work should stimulate the cities to provide the countryside with more means of production, building materials, daily consumer goods as well as technical services.

If a city lacks some necessary science research bodies with local characteristics, scientific and technological work in cities, especially in small and medium-sized cities, should be laid on strengthening and developing scientific and technological work in factories, mines and other enterprises.

The central task of scientific and technological work in factories, mines and other enterprises should be the items serving the development of production of the same enterprises, such as technological innovation and technical transformation, energy conservation, the lowering of other consumption, the improvement of quality, new designs and better economic results.

While strengthening scientific and technical work, factories, mines and other enterprises should pay attention to cooperating properly with professional science research bodies and colleges, try to apply the latter's advanced technology and popularize the latter's achievements in scientific research so as to make use of the latter's strength to tackle the technical problems concerning the development of the enterprises.

On the one hand, enterprises should gradually build up a scientific and technological force engaging in scientific research, design and trial production. On the other hand, they should mobilize and encourage workers to go in for wide-ranging activities of technical innovation. Both sides should be closely linked.

To develop science and technology and to improve the scientific and technological capacity in small and medium-sized cities, there must be three conditions: 1) able people; 2) funds; and 3) strengthened organization, management and service work. All these three conditions are indispensable.

Qualified scientists and technicians come from only these two channels -- cultivation through their own strength and introduction from other places. In the long run, training qualified personnel is a fundamental measure. For qualified people, we should not only solve the problem of their source, but should also solve the problem of bringing their role into full play. We must manage to improve living conditions for scientists and technicians. At present, the living conditions for middle-aged intellectuals are particularly hard. We should take effective steps to resolve these problems. But more important is to respect their specialities, give play to their wisdom and intelligence, improve their working conditions and promote outstanding and capable scientists and technicians to leading positions.

Leaders at all levels should be intimate friends with scientists and technicians, should study their merits, respect their duties, seriously listen to their suggestions and help them surmount difficulties in their work.

At present, many localities are short of scientific and technological funds. This will not only affect scientific and technological undertakings, but, in the long run, will also affect the development of local economic and social construction. Investment in science and technology is a kind of strategic investment which will yield ten thousandfold returns. Viewing the experience of some small and medium-sized cities which have achieved quick economic growth, we find that they have opened diversified channels to raise funds for science and technology with active support from economic, financial, planning and banking departments under the leadership of local party committees and governments. Apart from three types of funds allocated by the state, they have also transferred certain amounts of funds from the local mobile financial resources to develop science and technology. The methods they used included crediting production costs, debiting funds for innovation and technical transformation, banking loans, withdrawing profits retained by enterprises and management expenditure, making use of the income from technical transfer, technical trading and technical consulting services, and making use of the profits produced from the successful trial-production of new products. In this way they can act on a greater scale. It is our hope that party committees and governments in all places can offer support and help solve the difficulties in scientific and technological work.

Municipal scientific commissions are integrated functional departments in cities taking charge of scientific and technological work. They should play their due role under the leadership of municipal party committees and government, actively cooperate with other relevant departments, take an active part in all kinds of major economic activities, give counsel in social-economic planning and organize well the cooperation in tackling key scientific and technological problems. They should try their best to be staff departments for local party committees and governments in scientific and technological work. It is necessary to set up information organs, technological exchange and consultation service organs, qualified personnel training bases and other scientific and technological management and service departments in small and medium-sized cities and make efforts to do a good job in all types of technical service work.

#### ECONOMIC COMMISSION CIRCULAR ON LARGE ENTERPRISES

OW080618 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1200 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 6 Nov (XINHUA) -- The State Economic Commission recently issued a circular calling on all localities and departments to manage seriously and well a number of large enterprises that have a bearing on the national economy situation as a whole, in order to enhance economic results and accelerate economic construction.

The circular says: According to 1980 statistics compiled by the State Statistical Bureau, among the 380,000 industrial enterprises in China, there were 1,020 large enterprises for which the annual profits and tax payments exceeded 10 million yuan each. They accounted for 0.27 percent of the total number of industrial enterprises and their output value accounted for 31.2 percent of China's total industrial output value, but their profits and tax payments accounted for 51.7 percent of the profits earned and taxes paid by all the industrial enterprises in China. The annual profits and tax payments of 369 of the 1,020 large enterprises exceeded 30 million yuan each. The 369 enterprises accounted for 0.097 percent of the total number of industrial enterprises, their total output value accounted for 22.5 percent of China's total industrial output value and their profits and tax payments accounted for 41.4 percent of the total profits earned and taxes paid by all industrial enterprises in China. There were some enterprises that also occupied an important position in the national economy though their annual profits and tax payments at the time were under 10 million yuan each due to insufficient production tasks.

The circular says: These large enterprises have comparatively more advanced technical equipment and a comparatively larger technical force. In general they have a higher level of enterprise management and production technology and have greater potential. The experience of advanced enterprises, such as the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company, shows that we can bring into full play the initiative of the enterprises and the broad masses of workers and staff, constantly tap their potential and make still greater contributions to the country as long as the state pursues correct policies and the enterprises have strong and efficient leading bodies that know how to manage, how to handle well the relations between the state, the enterprise and the workers and staff, and how to step up technical transformation. At the same time, we should see the necessity for the rapid progress and development of large enterprises which will help bring about production development and technical progress of small and medium-sized enterprises and thereby promote the development of the national economy as a whole.

The circular emphatically points out: The large enterprises are the basis on which we implement our economic policy decisions and promote our national economy. To manage firmly and well the large enterprises and make their management level, technical progress and economic results stay in the vanguard of the national economic development is of great strategic significance in accomplishing the grand objective put forward by the 12th CPC National Congress, creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization, achieving a fundamental turn for the better in the state financial and economic situation and quadrupling our total annual industrial and agricultural output value. Therefore, we must regard the efforts to manage well large enterprises as the stress of our economic work, enterprise consolidation, technical transformation and system reform. Only in this way can we create a new situation in our economic work.

The circular sets three demands for managing large enterprises well:

1. It is necessary gradually to attain the world's advanced level in technical progress. We should first make efforts to develop new products and upgrade products as soon as possible. We should work hard for a period of time (say 5, 10 or 15 years) to modernize the production technology of large enterprises by comprehensively introducing to them the technology that has been popularized in developing countries.
2. It is necessary to improve enterprise leadership and management greatly and modernize enterprise management.
3. By undertaking overall consolidation, technical progress and scientific management, we should surely make our major products conform to international quality standards, make our energy and primary raw and processed material consumptions catch up with and surpass the domestic and international advanced levels, and make our products have competitive power in international markets with regard to color and design, variety, quality and costs. We should steadily increase the annual profit turn-in to the state in the next 5, 10 or 20 years and attain a new level in the rates of profit in relation to output value, sales and capital.

The circular puts forward: All localities and all departments should pay attention to the consolidation of large enterprises and make a determination in selecting a number of outstanding cadres from the relevant trades who know their jobs and can create a new situation to serve as party secretaries and plant directors. It is necessary to continue to popularize the experience of the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company and further improve the system of economic responsibility. It is necessary to pay attention to overall planning. All large enterprises should formulate intermediate-term and long-term plans for development of production, for technical transformation and for improving the living standard of the workers and staff.

The circular says: The large enterprises should be given a guarantee for their necessary production conditions. The present situation of small and backward enterprises contending with large and advanced enterprises for energy and raw materials must be improved without delay. The leading economic organs and the departments in charge of enterprises must guarantee the supply of raw and processed materials to large enterprises according to plan.

They may set energy consumption quotas for large enterprises and permit the latter to keep what is saved in order to encourage energy conservation by the enterprises. They should adhere to the principle of unified plan, unified policy and coordinated action in dealing with foreign firms and encourage the large enterprises to aim at the international market. The large enterprises with necessary conditions in coastal cities, such as Shanghai and Tianjin, may request the approval of relevant authorities for the power to export. The enterprises should be encouraged to use imported raw and processed materials for the production of export products which are competitive.

#### COMMENTARY ON IMPROVING RURAL CREDIT UTILIZATION

HK100524 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Nov 82 p 2

[Commentator's article: "Raise Funds for the Peasants To Become Prosperous Quickly"]

[Text] Rural monetary and credit work is an important lever which is used to regulate the rural economy. Over many years, it has played an important role in supporting agricultural production, helping poor peasants, promoting commodity circulation and stabilizing market prices. Thus, it constitutes an important economic strength which the peasants trust and rely on. At present, when a new situation has emerged in which people on the agricultural front are struggling to realize the grand strategic objective set forth by the 12th party congress and, in particular, under the condition that the state is striving for a radical improvement of its finances and, thus, is not able to greatly increase its investment in agriculture, the rural monetary departments are faced with an arduous task of raising more funds and more effectively redistributing funds in the rural areas so as to increase the economic results of credits and to help peasants develop production and become rich quickly.

It is completely possible for the rural monetary departments to fulfill this task. On the one hand, there are still great amounts of idle funds scattered about in the rural areas. In the wake of the responsibility system of contracting production quotas to peasant households, agricultural production has vigorously developed. Over the past 3 years, the amount of rural deposits has increased by a big margin. This has changed the previous situation in which the state had to raise its target for rural credits every year, and has broken new ground in raising funds for expanding agricultural reproduction. As long as we do a good job in propaganda and organization, try every means to attract more deposits so as to convert idle funds into credit funds, convert a section of consumption funds into production funds, speed up the turnover of funds and continuously improve the economic results of credits, we can certainly raise enormous funds to support agriculture. On the other hand, since agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fishery have developed in a comprehensive way, specialized peasant households engaging in livestock raising, planting and processing have universally emerged and the rural commodity economy has become increasingly active. This urgently needs great amounts of funds and thus creates a broad sphere for credit work to perform its function. So long as we properly utilize credits as an effective economic lever, closely combine the necessity and the possibility, effect the idea of "applying those taken from agriculture to agriculture," and pay attention to unified arrangement and rational utilization of credit funds, funds allocated by the state financial departments and funds owned by collectives and individuals, we can certainly speed up the prosperity of the peasants' livelihood in an effective way.

To do a good job in rural credit work, the rural monetary departments are first required to emancipate minds further and eliminate the "leftist" influence. They should orient themselves to the new situation in the rural areas resulting from the introduction of various production responsibility systems and expand the objects and scope of credits. They should support scattered undertakings run by peasant households as well as collective economic undertakings, help ordinary and poor households as well as specialized and key households. They should radically change the previous practice of laying stress solely on collectives, to the neglect of individuals, so as to help both collectives and individuals to broaden production methods and develop diversification.

Second, they are required to make better use of the credit lever to help localities readjust the internal structure of agriculture according to their local conditions and to promote a comprehensive development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fishery. "Never relax efforts in grain production and actively develop diversification" is the principle for developing production in the rural areas and is also a principle which credit work must follow. While supporting grain production, we should help communes, production teams and peasants, in accordance with unified local plans, to give play to local advantages and effectively exploit mountainous areas, hilly land, grasslands and water areas. It is necessary to help peasants improve production conditions and handle agricultural capital construction on the premise of maintaining the ecological balance. It is also necessary to help peasants develop commodity production services and to support seed multiplication farms, stud farms and special horticultural farms.

Credit work should further change the previous usual practice of supporting production solely in productive links and should energetically support agriculture in the whole course of agricultural production, step up the development of rural commodity production, set up the development of rural commodity production and exchange, give credits to the links of distribution, exchange and consumption as well, and use credit funds to support the building of processing, storage, transport and packing facilities for commodity production. Market information should be used to guide production so as to avoid blindness in production, to help the peasants produce agricultural and sideline products which will be marketable and help coordinate the demands of state plans and market regulation. If people engaged in credit work can succeed in these areas, credit work will certainly exert an even greater influence over the development of the agricultural economy as a whole.

The key to further developing rural credit lies in the improvement of the economic results of credits. That is to say, we should correctly handle the relationship between the input and output of credit funds and try our best to achieve the best results with the fewest funds. This will call for strengthening the planned management of rural credits. Loans should be given in accordance with the laws of credits: Whether a loan is granted should be judged by whether a good economic result can be achieved or not. It is necessary to decide terms of credit in accordance with periods of production, circulation and construction and to control strictly the offering of loans so as to bring the promoting and supervising role of credit into play.

Raising, utilizing and managing rural funds constitute a matter of importance concerning the prosperity of the rural economy. It is necessary to strengthen leadership, respect the decisionmaking power of rural monetary departments, guarantee the use of credit funds while complying with the demands of relevant state principles and policies, and make credit work better suited to the needs of the peasants in developing production so as to achieve the aim of speeding up the turnover of funds, yielding the best economic results and helping the countryside become prosperous quickly.

#### WINTER WHEAT SOWING IN NORTH COMPLETED

OW061412 Beijing XINHUA in English 1232 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 6 (XINHUA) -- Winter wheat planting has been completed in northern China, while sowing is underway in the south, according to the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery.

The ministry said, the total area sown to winter wheat this year is 1.2 million hectares more than in 1981 and field work has improved. Wheat production in northern China accounts for some three-fifths of China's winter wheat.

Shandong Province, one of the major wheat producers in China, reports completion of winter wheat planting over an area of 3.66 million hectares by the end of October.

The planting in the province started two weeks earlier than usual, and 85 percent of the fields were planted between late September and early October, considered a favorable period for sowing. With more manure and well prepared fields wheat is expected to grow well.

Another major wheat producing province, Hebei, has planted 2.37 million hectares of winter wheat, 133,000 hectares more than last year.

The province stressed scientific farming during this sowing season. Agrotechnicians toured the province to circulate new wheat growing techniques to more than 1.4 million peasants during planting season. In addition, more phosphate and cake fertilizers were used compared with last year.

'OPENING TO WORLD' IS 'LONG-TERM POLICY'

HK100224 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 10 Nov 82 p 4

["Opinion" column: "China Aims at Long-Term Open Policy"]

[Text] China's policy of opening to the world is long-termed, says a commentary in the latest issue of the bimonthly CHINA'S FOREIGN TRADE. Highlights follow:

While China relies mainly on her own efforts in her modernization drive, she must also seek external aid as a subsidiary.

China is a developing country with a relatively weak economic foundation and backward technology. To speed economic development, China must develop economic relations with the outside world on the principle of equality, mutual benefit and exchange of needed goods. Customary international practices must be followed. These include using foreign investment, importing applicable advanced technology and equipment, running joint ventures and cooperative enterprises, compensation trade and joint exploitation of China's natural resources with overseas consortiums.

Since 1982, authorities have been cracking down on criminal activities in the economic sphere. Some friends worried that this would have an adverse effect on the implementation of China's policy of opening to the world. That will not occur.

Positive Policy

China's economic readjustment is aimed at rationalizing the structure of the national economy. It is a positive policy and the steady economic growth in the past two years provides ample proof of its importance.

As to the crackdown on criminals, this is entirely China's internal affair and will not affect her economic co-operation with other countries. Should economic criminals not be brought to bay, serious consequences would result. Obviously, a country without economic order could hardly conduct business in a smooth way.

China holds that bilateral relations can be established only when they are based on equality and mutual benefit. In the past three years, China has kept to this principle in bringing in foreign investment. All agreements, contracts and charters have been reached through consultation between Chinese and foreign firms without encroachment upon the interests of either side. Only if the interests of both are taken into account can the foreign investor profit from a joint venture in China. The legal rights, including financial rights of Chinese and foreign investors are protected under Chinese law. Both sides are equal before the law.

In setting up joint ventures, investors have asked whether the property might be requisitioned by the Chinese Government, and whether profits from the venture can be remitted abroad.

The law of the People's Republic of China on joint ventures using Chinese and foreign investment stipulates: "The Chinese Government protects, by the legislation in force, the resources invested by a foreign participant in a joint venture and the profits due him by pursuant to the agreement, contracts and articles of association authorized by the Chinese Government as well as his other lawful rights and interests." This principle has been incorporated into the draft new constitution of China.

#### Agreements

To promote and protect overseas investment in China, the Chinese Government has signed investment and insurance agreements and mutual protection agreements with the Governments of the United States and Sweden. The Chinese Government has been discussing agreements for the promotion and protection of investment in China with the Governments of Japan, West Germany, Canada and France. In the future, similar agreements will be signed between China and other countries. Foreign investors may rest assured that the security of their investment is guaranteed.

In case foreign assets should be requisitioned due to unanticipated factors or in the public interest, the Chinese Government will deal with this issue according to legal procedures and will make necessary compensation in a fair and responsible way.

Some firms considering investment have raised the question of the adequacy of Chinese laws and decrees and fear that some of their legal rights, such as industrial and property rights or patent and trademark rights, will not be protected under China's laws. This issue should not hamper China's economic co-operation with other countries. Though patent laws and other decrees have not yet been promulgated in China, corresponding stipulations may be incorporated into contracts for the time being. Such contracts, when approved by the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade or by any other designated authority, will be legally binding. China is in the process of enacting economic laws and decrees regarding patents and corporation charters.

To carry out economic co-operation smoothly, China has created favourable conditions for overseas investors. Foreign investors are given such conveniences as a percentage of the products to be marketed in China and abroad, preferential treatment in taxation, and reasonable fees for the use of land.

All the efforts are meant to remove obstacles in bilateral co-operation. Future prospects are promising.

#### BA YI RADIO SCORES PURGING OF ARMY LEADERS

OW051113 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1325 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] By relying on the People's Army, the CPC eventually founded New China after prolonged armed struggle. After the establishment of the PRC, large numbers of the army's backbone forces were sent to the localities for reconstruction work. They have played an important role in the construction of New China. We can say that the army is second to none in contributing to the founding and construction of New China.

However, over the past 30 years and more, many heroes and outstanding generals have been killed because of suspicion and jealousy. This reminds us of the ruthless first emperors of the Song and Ming Dynasties. Their persecution of leading military leaders was appalling. High-ranking cadres such as Comrades Rao Shushi, Peng Dehuai and Huang Kecheng were brutally persecuted. Every few years, large numbers of marshals, ministers of national defense and leaders of the various departments of the armed services have been removed and replaced. Instead of improving, the situation actually worsened after the smashing of the gang of four.

In the wake of the 12th CPC National Congress, leading military cadres were immediately purged. Under such circumstances, how can we possibly achieve the modernization of national defense? After the convocation of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, Comrades Ye Jianying, Chen Yun, Xu Xiangqian, Wu Xiuquan, Huang Kecheng and Zhang Aiping have on more than one occasion stressed the need for central and local leaders to proceed from giving consideration to the overall situation and to the interests of the state and the people. They called for a halt to words and deeds detrimental to stability and unity, for strengthening inner-party unity and for improving the party-army and army-government unity.

Regrettably, some central leaders do not observe the above guidelines. They continue to profess that the phenomenon of blindly believing in and worshipping Mao Zedong still exists. They also stress that there are still many leading cadres who are deeply influenced by Lin Biao and the gang of four and that their minds are still poisoned by the latter's pernicious influences. They also show distrust of leading military leaders by frequently reassigning leading comrades of major military regions and various armed services and by wantonly striking blows at veteran comrades of the army. Consequently, the existing contradictions and frictions between the party and the army and between the army and the government cannot be eliminated, and new contradictions and frictions are being generated and intensified.

It is particularly noteworthy that in the report to the 12th CPC National Congress, the call for rectifying the party's incorrect styles of work was originally aimed at rectifying the whole party. However, after the closing of the party congress the target of rectification has been directed against the leading military cadres. Veteran military cadres are forced to leave their posts for recuperation or are demobilized in the name of party rectification. Under such circumstances, how can we expect the army cadres not to have complaints against the CPC Central Committee?

In fact, the cadres are not the only ones who have complaints. Since the CPC Central Committee restricted the number of party members, many companies in the army have not been able to admit one single fighter into the CPC. With many of the qualified and outstanding fighters being excluded from the party, how can the initiative of the enlisted young people be brought into play? We can say that stability and unity within the army are imperative and that swiftly to improve the relations between the party and the army and to exercise correct party leadership over the army are the fundamental conditions for achieving the modernization of national defense.

#### XI ZHONGXUN-LED DELEGATION INSPECTS LIAONING

SK080642 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 21 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] Xi Zhongxun, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee and vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, inspected Dandong in our province for 3 days after leading an NPC delegation on a visit to the DPRK and left for Beijing by train on the afternoon of 20 October.

Accompanying Xi Zhongxun on the inspection tour were members of the delegation, including Xiang Nan, member of the CPC Central Committee, first secretary of the Fujian Provincial CPC Committee and deputy of the NPC; Tie-mu-er Da-wa-mai-ti, member of the CPC Central Committee, member of the NPC Standing Committee and chairman of the Standing Committee of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional People's Congress; Wang Huide, deputy to the NPC and deputy director of the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee; Yu Shuzhen, deputy to the NPC and a vocalist in the Tianjin Song and Dance Theater; and Gao Dengbang, general secretary of the delegation, deputy general secretary of the NPC Standing Committee and deputy director of the General Office of the CPC Central Committee. They left for Beijing on the same train.

During their inspection tour in Dandong, they listened to briefings on the work of the municipal CPC committee, inspected plants, rural areas and farm produce markets. Xi Zhongxun expressed satisfaction at Dandong's work and called for efforts to continue studying the documents of the 12th CPC Congress, build Dandong into a still better city and contribute to strengthening the friendship between China and Korea.

Xi Zhongxun visited commune member households when he was inspecting the Tangshancheng Commune of Fengcheng County. He was very pleased to see the great changes the system of peasant households assuming full responsibility for most of the farm work had brought about in rural areas and in commune members' lives. He encouraged cadres and commune members to continue to improve the responsibility system to upgrade production and livelihood.

Comrade Xiang Nan and Wang Huide delivered reports to cadres of the municipal departments on the study of the congress documents and on strengthening the friendship between China and Korea.

Vocalist Yu Shuzhen had a get-together with the municipality's literary and art workers.

Upon leaving Dandong, Vice Chairman Xi Zhongxun was seen off at the station by Li Shishan, member of the Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee and secretary of the Dandong Municipal CPC Committee, and others.

#### LI DESHENG URGES ENDEMIC DISEASE PREVENTION

OW061138 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0737 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Shenyang, 5 Nov (XINHUA) -- It is imperative to do a good job in the prevention and treatment of endemic diseases and, directed by the guidelines of the 12th party national congress, to create a new situation and make fresh headway in this work. Li Desheng, head of the CPC Central Committee's leading group for the prevention and treatment of endemic diseases, emphatically pointed this out recently after he was briefed by the leading group's office on the work progress of the group.

Li Desheng said: Emphasize efficiency in economic work and in the work of preventing and treating endemic diseases. In creating a new situation, it is unacceptable not to score results. It is necessary for us to adopt a new and magnanimous attitude, painstakingly study, draw up practical and realistic plans and take the initiative to contact the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in an effort to understand the situation and carry out our work still better. The local offices in charge of the prevention and treatment of endemic diseases at all levels should take the initiative to report their work to the party committees and governments in their respective areas, make suggestions and, under the leadership of the party committees at various levels and supported by the departments concerned, do a better job in endemic disease prevention and treatment.

Since the beginning of 1982, the local leading groups or offices in charge of this work have scored a number of achievements in preventing and treating endemic diseases, thanks to their understanding of the importance of this work to spiritual and material civilization. During the first half of this year, 22 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions called meetings of their leading groups in charge of endemic disease prevention and treatment. Many leading comrades of the local party and government organizations were present to discuss how to quicken the tempo of the work. Twenty-three leading comrades from 14 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have conducted investigations on 27 occasions in the endemic disease-stricken areas. A dozen ministries and state commissions have volunteered to render help in solving practical problems in disease prevention and treatment.

Acting on the basis of its investigations and research work, the office of the CPC Central Committee's leading group for the prevention and treatment of endemic diseases has formulated and issued relevant standards, rules and regulations; summed up work of the prevention and treatment of diseases caused by brucellosis; and submitted recommendations on how to organize the masses in preventing endemic diseases under the new situation that has emerged in the rural areas since the institution of the production responsibility system.

Speciality training classes were also run by this office in an effort to bring up backbone forces in the prevention and treatment of endemic diseases in south China.

After hearing the briefing given him, Comrade Li Desheng praised the various localities and departments for their work in preventing and treating endemic diseases.

#### BO YIBO ATTENDS MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR WU ZHIGANG

OW071301 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1227 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 6 Nov (XINHUA) -- A memorial service was held yesterday at the auditorium of the Babaoshan Cemetery for Fallen Revolutionaries for Wu Zhigang, member of the Beijing Municipal CPPCC Committee and deputy director of the mineralogy and metallurgy general institute under the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry. Comrade Wu Zhigang died of illness on 28 October at the age of 75.

Bo Yibo, vice chairman of the Central Advisory Commission; Gao Yangwen, Li Dongye, Zheng Siyuan and Liu Youguang, responsible persons of departments concerned, sent wreaths and attended the service.

Lin Hua, vice minister of the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry, presided over the service while Mao Lin, responsible person of the ministry's nonferrous metallurgical department, delivered a memorial speech.

The memorial speech said: Comrade Wu Zhigang joined the CYL of China in 1926 and became a CPC member the next year. He was a long-tested revolutionary fighter of the older generation of our party. His life was one of dedication to the party and the people and one of unceasing struggle for the cause of communism.

#### BO YIBO ON PUBLICATION OF WORLD ECONOMY ALMANAC

OW071340 Beijing XINHUA in English 1211 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 7 (XINHUA) -- The publication of China's first almanac of world economy was an important achievement of China's economic theoretical circles, said Bo Yibo, state councillor, at a Beijing forum here today.

The forum was sponsored by the editorial board of the almanac, which was put on sale recently.

"We need more knowledge for modernizing our country," the state councillor added, "and the almanac will be an important instrument for disseminating knowledge. China's first almanac of world economy is of great value for the educational, and economic theoretical workers, and the departments in charge of the practical economic work," he said.

Luo Yuanzheng, deputy editor-in-chief of the almanac, said that the 1.6 million-word (Chinese) almanac consists of five parts.

The first part is devoted to special topics on world economy, such as world grain, energy, iron and steel production, the world trade and finance, as well as the European monetary system.

The second part is a collection of economic surveys of various countries and regions including a survey of China's economy.

The three other parts, he said, are about 40 major international economic organizations and the major world economic events of 1979 and over 200 statistical tables.

"The almanac is intended to deepen our knowledge of the economic situation of various countries and regions and the trends of their development, Luo Yuanzheng said.

Qian Junrui, a noted Chinese economist and advisor to the Chinese Academy of Social Science, is the editor-in-chief of the almanac.

BO YIBO STRESSES PROPAGANDA ON POPULATION

OW071215 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1255 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 6 Nov (XINHUA) -- Speaking at the national conference on propaganda in planned parenthood work which ended today, Bo Yibo, vice chairman of the Central Advisory Commission and state councillor, stressed the need to coordinate the two tasks -- quadrupling China's annual agricultural and industrial output and keeping the nation's population below 1.2 billion by the end of this century -- and synchronize their progress. He said that although planned parenthood is a long-range undertaking, the next 3 years from 1983 to 1985 is the most crucial period. Therefore, we must make definite progress in the next several years.

Bo Yibo pointed out that at present China has entered an approximately 15-year peak period in childbirth which roughly corresponds to the period for realizing the national strategic goals for economic construction set by the 12th CPC Congress. For this reason, we regard planned parenthood as a basic state policy closely related to our strategic goals, and we must persist in this policy.

On the question of how to step up planned parenthood work, Bo Yibo made a three-point proposal:

First, in propagating the guidelines of the 12th CPC Congress, it is necessary to include planned parenthood propaganda as a major endeavor. At present, some units seldom mention or fail to mention planned parenthood work while propagating the basic and supplementary information concerning the 12th CPC Congress. It is urged that this work be quickly included in their propaganda efforts.

Second, party committees and governments at all levels must include planned parenthood work in their daily agenda and grasp this work with the same enthusiasm as that given to production and construction, and this work should include planning, inspection, evaluation and competition. Necessary measures must also be taken to ensure the success of propaganda in planned parenthood work. The emphasis of planned parenthood work should be in the rural areas; the success or failure of planned parenthood work depends on this. It is necessary to foster among the people the idea that planned parenthood is an honorable task, so that it will gradually become a social practice.

Third, it is necessary actively to support and encourage basic level cadres and activities in planned parenthood work so that they will do their work still better. Bo Yibo said, the party and the people will never forget the achievements these comrades made in the past. It is necessary to curb erroneous acts that discriminate against or attack people doing planned parenthood work. Flagrant cases with serious consequences should be regarded as offenses against the law and be brought to trial.

Bo Yibo maintained that the planned parenthood propaganda month activities to be unfolded soon across the nation are very necessary, and that it is necessary to grasp the opportune time to do a good job in these activities.

Zhou Boping, vice minister of the State Family Planning Commission, made a summing up speech at the closing session. He pointed out that great results have been achieved in the nation's planned parenthood work, and that the situation is excellent. He said that based on information gathered during the third national census, the nation's population growth in the 9 years from 1973 to 1982 is 96.52 million less than during the 9 years from 1964 to 1973. This shows that China has achieved obvious results in controlling population growth since promoting planned parenthood work in the 1970's. Regarding this basic fact, we must have sufficient understanding. He emphatically pointed out that a pessimistic and negative attitude and a do-nothing mentality toward planned parenthood work are totally groundless. We must do our work still better based on the achievements already made.

AT the meeting responsible persons concerned of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the CYL Central Committee, the Women's Federation of the PRC and the Ministry of Culture spoke at the meeting. They pledged to support actively the forthcoming national planned parenthood propaganda month activities, to provide unreserved support to make the propaganda month activities a success and to call on members of the CYL, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions and the Women's Federation of the PRC as well as comrades engaged in cultural propaganda work to be activists in the propaganda month activities.

YANG JINGREN ADDRESSES DEMOCRATIC PARTY MEETING

OW100311 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] The meeting of provincial organs of the Chinese KMT Revolutionary Committee, the China Democratic League, the China Democratic National Construction Association, the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party and the Jiu San Society to exchange work experience at the grassroots level opened in Nanjing this morning with more than 400 people attending. Yang Jingren, director of the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee, who addressed the meeting, extended warm congratulations. He said: I came to Jiangsu to learn. The meeting you organized is the first of its kind among democratic parties in provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions throughout the country, which provides a good opportunity for us to learn. I wish the meeting success. Touching on the situation in united front work in the new period and the work of various democratic parties, director Yang Jingren pointed out: Since the downfall of the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique and especially since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, historic change has taken place in the party and the country as a whole. Since united front work is a component part of this change, in this sense, it has also undergone a historic change. Regarding the guiding principle, we have cleaned up the "left" mistakes and further clarified the importance and the broad and protracted nature of the fundamental principles and policies regarding united front work in the new period in which we have made gratifying achievements. Director Yang Jingren then cited vivid examples of organization and development of various democratic parties in Jiangsu and their services to the four modernizations. He affirmed the work of democratic parties in Jiangsu.

Yang Jingren pointed out: The central task of united front work and the work of various democratic parties is to study and implement the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress, which are the guiding principles for developing united front work under the new conditions. The principles: long-term coexistence and mutual supervision; treating each other with all sincerity and sharing weal and woe; must be consistently upheld. He said: CPC committees and united front work departments at all levels must take a further step in eliminating "left" influence and implementing all policies relating to united front work. They must continue to carry out education on united front work policies and launch activities to publicize united front work policies and their broad and protracted nature. Director Yang Jingren also touched on the subject of respect and support for democratic parties in doing nationalities' and religious work independently and made suggestions on strengthening the work towards Taiwan and on enlarging leading bodies.

Wu Yifang, chairman of the provincial committee of the China Democratic National Construction Association, presided over today's meeting. Attending were responsible persons of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial CPPCC, provincial committees of various democratic parties, the provincial federation of industrialists and businessmen and the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League Bao Houchang, Ye Xuchao, Liu Shuxun, Chen Yusheng, Deng Haoming, Gao Jiefu, Ding Yichen, (Chen Minzhi), (Zhang Bingwen), Xu Meifeng, and (Cai Haijin). Also present were responsible persons of the provincial CPC committee's united front work department Jiang Zhongru, Chen Liang, Lu Xunru and Liang Shangren.

WANG BINGQIAN SPEAKS AT FISCAL WORK CONFERENCE

OW291109 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1342 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, 27 Oct (XINHUA) -- Speaking at the national fiscal work conference which ended today, Finance Minister Wang Bingqian pointed out: This year new progress has appeared in our fiscal work following the end of the downward trend, which was characterized by a continual decrease in revenues in the past few years, and there should be some pick-up next year. This is a cyclical change. It tells us that conditions have been created to bring about a new situation in fiscal work. Also it indicates that it is feasible to strive to effect a fundamental turn for the better in fiscal work within 5 years.

He said: From 1979 to 1981, the state took a series of measures to adjust the national economy, especially to solve the enormous problems left over from the "10 years of turmoil." Those measures included raising the procurement prices of agricultural and sideline products, providing jobs for a great many unemployed youth, building dormitories for staff members and workers, improving employees' wages and welfare and enhancing urban construction. Large sums of money were used for the implementation of these measures. Hence the state's fiscal revenues faced a temporary downward turn. Nevertheless, those measures were of vital importance in bringing about political stability and unity and in promoting economic readjustment and development.

Wang Bingqian said: Now the nation's economy has been gradually getting better and its fiscal situation has also started to improve. Since the beginning of this year, due to common efforts by the entire party and the whole Chinese people, the implementation of the national budgetary plan has been satisfactory, by and large. From January to September, the nation's revenues have been larger than expenditures; hence there is some surplus.

He said: In order to do a good job in the new period's fiscal work, we have to solve three principal problems: First, we have to make a bigger breakthrough in fiscal revenues on the basis of expanding production and raising economic results. Second, we have to firmly maintain the balance between fiscal revenues and expenditures, even striving for a complete balance, gradually increasing our financial strength as a backing force for economic revival in the years to come. Third, we have to work out a better system for improving fiscal work, taxation and enterprise financial management. Moreover, we have to get rid of the practice of "eating from the same big pot" and work out, as soon as possible, an economic responsibility system which combines responsibilities, duties and profits. Thus, we can bring into full play the enthusiasm of the different localities, departments, units, staff members and workers. By solving these three problems, we can regain the initiative in our fiscal work, which has been passive, create a new situation and consolidate it.

Wang Bingqian emphasized: In order to make a bigger breakthrough in the coming years' fiscal revenues, we must vigorously support enterprises' technological innovations, support scientific and technological development and tap potentialities to upgrade efficiency. These are the main means of increasing revenues. We have to make adequate use of the fiscal and taxation departments' advantages of having wide connections and of being very responsive in order to support and increase production. Not only must financial and taxation departments do a good job in managing revenues and expenditures, but they must also study economic problems and fiscal and taxation policies in light of revenues and expenditures to bring into play the role of economic levers. We must consolidate the enterprises' financial management, tighten control on the assessment of targets and integrate it with the economic responsibility system within the enterprises.

We have to lay stress on enterprise's rate of profit on invested funds, turnover rate of circulating funds and profit rate on fixed assets so that we can thoroughly appraise and evaluate the economic results. Aside from putting stress on key enterprises and industries, every province has to increase production and revenues through careful planning in some selected counties during the next few years. Then the good results should be expanded to other localities.

In referring to fiscal work during this winter and next year, Wang Bingqian said: We have to follow the guiding principles of the 12th CPC National Congress, continue to implement the principle of readjustment, restructuring, reorganization and upgrading, increase revenues, strictly control expenses, allocate and utilize funds properly and ensure sufficient funds for key construction projects, especially funds for developing the energy and transportation industries. We must put emphasis on the development of education and specialized science and continue to increase expenditures in these areas. In the meantime, we must support agricultural development on a continuing basis.

The national fiscal work conference was convened in Beijing on 4 October. Attending the conference were 160 people, including fiscal department heads from every province, municipality and autonomous regions throughout the country and comrades from the concerned departments of the central government.

PAN YAO ADDRESSES COMMERCIAL WORK MEETING 5 NOV

OW051938 Beijing XINHUA in English 1612 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 5 (XINHUA) -- Chinese urban and rural markets are both prosperous and prices are remaining stable, said Pan Yao, vice-minister of commerce, today at the national meeting here on commercial work.

Pan Yao said, according to incomplete statistics, 56 of the 73 items that required ration coupons in 1978 no longer require coupons. Those items still requiring coupons are supplemented with additional supplies sold at higher prices.

In the first nine months of this year, total retail sales were valued at 180,900 million yuan, a 9.2 percent increase above the same 1981 period. Total sales so far this year are estimated at 256,000 million yuan, an increase of 8.9 percent above last year. Retail prices this year have been stable. The price levels for the whole year are expected to be at the levels at the end of last year.

He listed changes in the urban and rural markets this year as:

One, the supply of foodstuffs has been improved. In most places, the peasants have retained more grain for their own consumption, while supplying urban residents with more varieties of food grain. The supply of edible oil, meat, poultry, eggs, vegetables and drinks have increased.

Two, manufactured goods for daily use have increased in supply and sales of consumer goods have continued to grow. In the first nine months of this year, the sales of domestic watches registered an increase of 45 percent above the same period of last year, sewing machines 29 percent, bicycles 37 percent and T.V. sets 11 percent.

The sales of cassette recorders, electric fans, washing machines, cameras and refrigerators also increased. In some places, transactions for consumer goods have been made with payment-by-installment arrangement. Short supplies of some daily necessities have been eased with even bigger supplies than demand as reported in some cases.

Three, more manufactured goods have been shipped to the countryside. In the first nine months, total nationwide sales of capital goods for agriculture and retail sales of consumer goods under the county level totaled 87,600 million yuan, an increase of 8.5 percent above the same 1981 period. Of these, total retail sales of capital goods were valued at 31,100 million yuan, up 12.1 percent, chemical fertilizers up 13.8 percent, agricultural chemicals 4.5 percent, pesticide sprayers and other devices 50 percent.

Through September, total retail sales of consumer goods under the county level reached 56,500 million yuan, 6.7 percent more than the same period of last year.

The 15 major industrial goods supplied to rural areas under state plan made marked increases. In the first nine months the sales of bicycles increased 40 percent above the same period last year, sewing machines 34 percent and domestic watches 79 percent.

Four, purchasing habits of consumers have changed. Reports from many places say that consumers will not buy consumer goods that are "not of famous brands, not new in design, not reasonable in price or that are not urgently demanded or that are out of season."

Some industrial goods are slow selling and over-stocked, he said.

The vice-minister said that the ministry is making plans for next year's supply to further consolidate and improve the market situation.

#### NAVY HEADQUARTERS CONGRATULATES RADIO PLANT

HK080358 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] The PLA Navy headquarters recently sent a congratulatory letter to the Hunan radio plant, commending it for providing outstanding display equipment for the firing of a carrier rocket from a submerged submarine into a predetermined sea area. In this firing experiment, the colored light ratio chart display and computer produced by this plant were installed in the central command post of the navy headquarters. The equipment accurately and clearly displayed the time, altitude, range and bearing of the rocket, thus ensuring the control of the command organ over the firing test.

This plant recently held a celebration gathering to present awards and prizes to engineers and technicians who had scored outstanding successes in this experiment.

#### SICHUAN HOSTS SCIENCE INFORMATION MEETING

HK080803 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Excerpts] The second annual academic meeting of the National Scientific Information Association opened in Chengdu on 7 November. This is a mobilization meeting for creating a new situation in scientific and technical information work. (Hu Anqun), deputy director of the association, delivered the opening speech.

Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee First Secretary Tan Qilong and Secretary Yang Chao attended and spoke. On behalf of the provincial CPC committee and government they extended warm greetings and welcome. Comrade Tan Qilong said: This meeting will be a great stimulus for scientific and technical information work in Sichuan.

Wu Heng, adviser to the State Scientific and Technological Commission and director of the association, gave a talk on how scientific and technical information work should serve economic revival.

ANHUI'S ZHOU ZIJIAN HELPS CLEAN UP ENVIRONMENT

OW080852 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Excerpt] On the afternoon of 7 November responsible comrades and office cadres of the province and Hefei Municipality took to the streets to clean up the environment.

Responsible persons of the provincial and Hefei municipal party, government and military organs, Zhou Zijian, Wang Guangyu, (Yuan Zhen), Yu Guangmao, Hu Kaiming, (Shi Chun), Meng Jiaqin, Wei Xinyi, Huang Yu, Zhang Zuoyin, Xia Deyi, Li Guangtao, Wang Zenong, Pan Ezhang, Ma Leting, Zheng Rui, Wei Anmin, (Yang Yongliang), (Gu Hongben), (Ding Zhi), (Wei Ruifeng), (Ding Bangyi), (Jin Cuizhen) (Huang Yuanhai), (Hu Yi), (Wang Feng), (Xing Fuyuan), (Li Shuhe) and Zhang Mingyuan) joined some 3,000 office cadres in the cleanup campaign on Sunday, the day of the rest.

ZHOU ZIJIAN AT ANHUI'S FINANCE MEETING

OW081107 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Excerpts] The provincial meeting on strengthening enterprise financial management and of representatives of advanced units and individuals in finance and accounting closed on the afternoon of 5 November.

The meeting called for improving the province's unsatisfactory financial management work in the next 2 or 3 years, strengthening finance and accounting work, achieving better economic results, contributing more to a fundamental turn for the better in the financial and economic situation and rapid development in socialist economic construction.

Representatives of advanced units and individuals in finance and accounting at the meeting introduced their experience in strengthening financial management, upholding principles, avoiding favoritism, making strict demands for meeting requirements and enabling the enterprise to increase revenues and reduce spending.

Yang Weiping, secretary of the provincial CPC committee and vice governor, attended and addressed the meeting. He said: In order to strengthen enterprises' financial management and achieve better economic results, it is necessary to put more efforts into the work of building an army of finance and accounting personnel equipped with communist ideas and ethics and well versed in vocational skills.

Comrade Yang Weiping added: It is necessary to tighten financial supervision, strictly enforce financial and economic discipline and successfully conclude the work of inspecting financial and economic discipline in the same way it was begun. During the remaining 2 months of this year, it is necessary to step up the work of collecting revenue payments which are due, stop spending money that need not be spent, fulfill and overfulfill the annual financial work plan and balance the province's budgetary revenues and payments. Leaders of party committees and governments at all levels and all enterprises should attach importance to and support finance and accounting work, compile the agenda for work to be discussed and take a personal interest in it.

At the conclusion of the meeting, Zhou Zijian, acting first secretary of the provincial CPC committee and governor, conferred silk banners and certificates of merit on advanced units and individuals in finance and accounting attending the meeting. He hoped that the province's finance and accounting personnel would redouble their efforts, increase revenues, reduce expenditures and strive to collect an excess of 200 million yuan in revenue payments for the provincial finances this year.

The meeting adopted a letter of appeal to the province's finance and accounting personnel.

FUJIAN'S XIANG NAN WRITES ON ROLE OF EDUCATION

OW081128 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1142 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 5 Nov (XINHUA) -- Xiang Nan, first secretary of the Fujian Provincial CPC Committee, said in an article recently published in the RENMIN JIAOYU [PEOPLE'S EDUCATION] journal that to create a new situation Fujian must try to find as much money as possible to increase intellectual investment, improve education and energetically strengthen the training of competent people.

In the article Xiang Nan said: In creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization, Fujian's greatest difficulty is its backwardness in education and its shortage of competent personnel.

The article pointed out: The experience of some countries has shown us that it doesn't work to develop production first and then education. On the contrary, education must be developed before it is possible to develop the economy. At the very least, both should be developed simultaneously, complementing each other.

The article stressed: It is necessary to create more educational opportunities, adopt varied forms of schooling and change the practice of the state's running all education. Universities and colleges in big and medium-size cities can enroll some day students. Some continuation schools can be privately run. At present, the fastest, most economical and most effective way of training competent people is to devote major efforts to strengthen television education and run the television universities well. It is also acceptable to run short-term vocational colleges. Whether it is a full-time or half-day school, a school admitting only resident students or also day students, a part-work and part-study school or part-farm work and part-study school, a spare time school, correspondence school or radio school, state-run or collective-run, enterprise-run or privately run, it should be encouraged and supported. The hope of the country's growth and prosperity lies in everyone paying attention to learning and education so that millions of competent people can be trained quickly.

XIANG NAN AT FUJIAN MARINE AQUATICS MEETING

OW061155 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Excerpts] FUJIAN RIBAO reports: The national meeting on marine aquatics breeding was held in Fuzhou from 26 October to 4 November. The meeting called for emancipating our minds, adopting flexible policies, bringing into play the initiative of the state-run, collective and individual undertakings in the breeding, processing and transportation of aquatic products and creating a new situation of marine aquatics breeding.

Lin Hujia, minister of agriculture, animal husbandry and fishery, presided over the meeting and spoke at both the opening and closing ceremonies. Vice Minister Xiao Peng delivered a summary speech at the meeting. Xiang Nan, first secretary of the Fujian Provincial CPC Committee, addressed the meeting.

The meeting held: To create a new situation in marine aquatics breeding, it is necessary to continue to emancipate our minds, adopt more flexible policies, realize the initiative of all concerned and make use of shallow water coastal areas and beaches.

JIANGSU'S XU JIATUN ON ECONOMIC CRIME, DISCIPLINE

OW051053 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] A joint discussion meeting was held recently by the Commission for Discipline Inspection and the leading group for handling economic crimes under the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee.

Before the meeting closed, the provincial CPC committee secretariat heard a report and held a discussion on the results of the meeting. First Secretary Xu Jiatun of the provincial CPC committee also came to deliver a speech.

Comrade Xu Jiatun began his speech by noting that the discussion meeting was an important one, reflecting our province's efforts to act in the spirit of the 12th party congress. With regard to the current struggle against economic crime and to discipline inspections, the provincial CPC committee feels that we should affirm the achievements, sum up the experiences, pluck up our spirit and advance continuously. In the opinion of the provincial CPC committee, we should fully affirm the achievements we have made in the struggle against grave economic crimes which, generally speaking, has been developing in a safe and sound manner. More than 5,000 economic cases of various kinds have been exposed in the province as a whole. Of these, some 1,240 cases have been confirmed through investigations and closed following appropriate handling in accordance with party discipline and state laws.

Comrade Xu Jiatun pointed out that it is imperative to be unswerving in our determination to persist in this struggle for as long as it takes and to carry it through to the end. We must commit ourselves to dual tactics in ideology and action. One tactic is resolutely to implement the policy of opening to the outside world and enlivening the economy at home. The other tactic is to deal resolute blows to grave criminal offenses that are harmful to socialism in the economic sphere and in the political and cultural spheres as well. We must unify our thinking and understanding with the spirit of the 12th party congress and fully realize the nature and significance of this struggle. We must overcome and guard against any relaxation in our efforts, strive to bring about a new situation and make new achievements in this struggle with redoubled efforts.

In order to bring about a new situation in this struggle, Comrade Xu Jiatun said, it is necessary at present to continue to pay attention to the investigation and handling of major and serious cases without ignoring ordinary cases. Each locality, department and unit should map out a positive and practical plan for dealing with such cases in accordance with its actual situation. The investigation and handling of a case should be carried out in combination with the consolidation of the party organization and party style, the consolidation of enterprises, education in the need to fight corruption and the handling of the five types of people -- people who rose to prominence during the "Cultural Revolution" by following Lin Biao, Jiang Qing and their like in "rebellion," people who are seriously factionalist in their ideas, people who indulged in beating, smashing and looting, people who are opposed to the line followed by the CPC Central Committee since its third plenary session and people who have seriously violated the law and discipline in the economic and other spheres.

For the purpose of meeting these requirements, party committees at all levels must strengthen their leadership over this struggle. They should also pay practical attention to the following three points:

First, pay attention to tackling knotty problems. Principal responsible comrades of party committees should face up to difficulties, seek out and solve the key problems and promote the struggle as a whole.

Second, pay attention to policy. In line with the guidelines of the 12th party congress and the deepening development of the struggle, more meticulous and careful efforts should be made in our work with a firm resolve to act in accordance with the current policy of the party and government.

Third, pay attention to summing up experiences. The strength of economic-case handling offices at various levels if not augmented, should not be weakened. Those offices at and above the county level must all maintain a capable and relatively stable contingent of handling personnel. These offices should study conscientiously, conduct investigations thoroughly and strive to increase the quality of their handling of cases and raise their ability in waging the struggle.

In conclusion, Comrade Xu Jiatun emphatically noted the need to firmly curb the unhealthy practices that evoke the deepest resentment among the masses. At present, the strongest repercussions are caused by the unhealthy tendencies in the construction and the allotment of housing. Leaders at all levels must take the matter in their hands personally. They should see to it that stern measures are taken in time against violators of law and discipline and first of all against party members and cadres who violate law and discipline.

#### SHANDONG HOLDS 17TH PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETING

SK090411 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] According to our reporters, the standing committee of the provincial people's congress opened its 17th meeting in Jinan on 8 November. That morning, entrusted by the provincial people's government, (Wang Yongzhao), director of the provincial urban construction bureau, read out the provincial draft administrative regulations and rules on urban construction and presented details on these draft regulations and rules to all participating members for consideration.

Zhao Lin, chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, presided over the meeting. Attending the meeting were vice chairmen of the provincial people's congress standing committee, including Zhao Feng, Zhang Ye, Xu Jianchun, Chen Lei, Zhang Zhusheng, Yang Jieren, Zhu Benzhen, Zhang Fugui, Zhou Zhijun, Wang Jiechen and Wang Baomin. Attending the meeting as observers were Song Yimin, deputy governor of the province; responsible persons from the departments concerned under the provincial higher people's court, the provincial people's procuratorate and the provincial people's government; and responsible personnel from the people's congress standing committees of various municipalities and counties.

#### BAI RUBING ATTENDS JINAN MILITIA RALLY 6 NOV

SK070454 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] A commendation rally for fine militia instructors of Shandong Military District was held in Jinan on the morning of 6 November. Responsible persons of the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee, the provincial people's congress standing committee and the people's government including Bai Rubing, Qin Hezhen, Lin Ping, Chen Lei, Zhang Zhusheng, Yang Jieren, Wang Baomin and Liu Peng attended the opening ceremony. Also attending were Rao Shoukun, commander of the Jinan PLA units; Chen Renhong, political commissar of the Jinan PLA units, and Deputy Commanders Zheng Sansheng, Zhang Feng and (Li Shiyong) and Deputy Political Commissar (Zhang Zhi). Zhao Feng, commander of the provincial military district, presided over the rally. Political Commissar (Liu Lian) delivered an opening speech.

Comrade Bai Rubing delivered an important speech at the rally. He said: The militia is made up by the broad masses of youths and juveniles. It is an armed force of the masses which maintains close relations with production. The militiamen are vigorous young men with a strong sense of organization and discipline. It is a powerful armed force for maintaining public order and the security of the motherland. It is also the main force and shock brigade for promoting the four modernizations and building a spiritual civilization. He urged the broad masses of militiamen to march in the vanguard and play an exemplary role in studying and implementing the 12th CPC National Congress guidelines. The vast number of fine militia instructors and political instructors should shoulder their glorious responsibilities, continuously enhance their sense of responsibility and honor in promoting militia work and make new contributions under the guidance of the 12th CPC National Congress guidelines.

In his speech, (Li Shiyong) set forth specific approaches on ways to study and implement the 12th CPC National Congress guidelines, promote militia work organizationally, politically and militarily and create a new situation in militia work.

NORTH SEA FLEET STUDIES CPC CONGRESS DOCUMENTS

SK080903 Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 18 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] To unify the ideology and actions of the leading cadres at all levels, the party committee of the North China Sea Fleet recently convened an enlarged party committee meeting for the leadership and cadres at the divisional level or higher in charge of propaganda and organizational work to undergo training and study problems in vigorously strengthening the building of a spiritual civilization.

From the high plane of communist ideology and in close connection with their personal experiences and the realities of the troops, the participants, in the course of study, paid particular attention to understanding the strategic significance of strengthening the socialist spiritual civilization with communist ideology at its core.

Many veterans of the Red Army and the Eighth Route Army said with deep feeling: By relying on nothing but the guidance of communist ideas, we risked our lives in those war-ridden years and suffered extreme hardships. Many old comrades-in-arms died heroic deaths in liberating and bringing communism to China. This selfless and dauntless spirit originated in communist ideals. Facts have shown that communist ideas have long been put into practice by revolutionary fighters and communist actions have long been part of the masses' life. The view that communism is but a "dim illusion" and that it "has not been tested in practice" is utterly wrong and ridiculous.

Reviewing the enhanced ideological consciousness of the cadres and fighters, the continuously improving morality and prevailing practice, the constant improvements in work style, discipline and party spirit, the widespread establishment of emulate-Lei Feng groups and the constant emergence of good people and good deeds, many comrades deeply felt that marked changes had been taking place in the troops. These changes are mainly the results of resolute efforts to build a socialist spiritual civilization with communist ideology at its core and to educate the troops in communist ideals, ethics and discipline. They said: It is of extremely great significance that the 12th congress put forward the building of a socialist spiritual civilization with communist ideology at its core as an important characteristic of the socialist society and as a strategic policy. Therefore, we must strengthen education in communist ideology among cadres and fighters and publicize communist ideas with perfect assurance. We should both actively instill ideas in a positive way and criticize unproletarian ideas of all descriptions; both conduct systematic education in theories of communist ideology and attend to cultivating communist ideas among the cadres and fighters bit by bit in their work and practice; both successfully attend to education in ideology, ethics and discipline and pay earnest attention to the study of science, culture and general knowledge. We must also guide the cadres and fighters to correctly handle the relations between fostering communist ideas and doing their own jobs well to ensure they will have a firm faith in communism and perform their jobs well in a down-to-earth manner.

Leading cadres at all levels attending the training pledged one after another that, after returning to their units, they would go down to the troops to give lectures on the 12th congress documents, publicize what they had learned from the documents to push the study forward in the troops and ensure that the 12th congress guidelines would be earnestly implemented in the troops.

JINAN PLA UNITS STRESS IDEOLOGICAL STUDY

SK050629 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] According to our sources, the broad masses of cadres in charge of ideological and political work in the artillery units under the Jinan PLA units have earnestly studied and implemented the 12th CPC Congress documents in an effort to enrich themselves to be political shock workers in building a socialist spiritual civilization and to train or bring up the new generation of communist successors by making use of powerful ideological and political work and setting themselves as examples in work style.

In studying the 12th CPC Congress documents, these cadres have summarized the following three ways to assume important responsibility in building a spiritual civilization:

1. All-out efforts should be made to wage a study campaign on Marxism, Leninism, and Mao Zedong Thought among the PLA units and to arm the minds of cadres and fighters with revolutionary theories. A political work cadre -- who belongs to a PLA regiment that has scored achievements in turning its backward fifth company into an advanced one by launching a study campaign in this regard -- said it well: The lack of theoretical knowledge will certainly lead to a life devoid of spirit that will also lead to the rampancy of individualism. To steel the theoretical study of Marxism, therefore, is the fundamental task for building a socialist spiritual civilization.
2. A good job should be done in conducting education on communist ideals to arouse communist consciousness, labor enthusiasm and the spirit of sacrifice among cadres and fighters. Over the past few years, the artillery units under the Jinan PLA units have commended over 10,000 cadres and fighters who have scored achievements in the buildup of the PLA units after receiving education on communist ideals. Facts have shown that communist ideals are the spiritual pillar of the people and that only by being imbued with far-reaching ideals in life and work by means of powerful ideological and political work can the people heighten in a sustained way their spirit and advance with broadened minds.
3. Political work cadres should set themselves as examples and play a leading role in fostering communist thinking and morality and accelerate progress with concrete deeds in building a socialist spiritual civilization.

#### SHANGHAI'S CHEN GUODONG VISITS GRASSROOTS UNITS

OW081238 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Excerpts] This morning, leading members of the municipal party committee, the municipal people's congress, the municipal people's government and the municipal CPPCC Committee as well as a PLA unit in Shanghai visited certain grassroot units in four groups to inspect how the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress have been implemented and how the activities of "five stresses and four beauties" have been carried out.

Leading comrades of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee Chen Guodong, Hu Lijiao and Chen Yi; and Wang Jingkun, commander, and Zhang Chen, political commissar, of the PLA Shanghai Garrison District, visited the Shanghai motion picture plant this morning. They came to the No 6 studio, which was particularly filthy and disorderly as the filming of a scene had been completed there the previous night. But Chen Guodong and other comrades were not bothered by the filth and disorderliness and immediately started to clean up the place.

Later, the leaders of the municipal party committee heard a report on how the activities of "five stresses and four beauties" have been carried out in the plant and praised its achievements. Comrades Chen Guodong and Hu Lijiao maintained that movie workers are producers of spiritual products and they should pay attention to promoting the "five stresses and four beauties" on the screen.

This morning, Zhong Min, Su Buqing, Wang Tao, Liu Jingji, Wu Ruohan and Li Peinan, vice chairmen of the standing committee of the municipal people's congress, inspected the people's park. While there, they were briefed by a leading member of the park on how the activities of "five stresses and four beauties" have been carried out in the park.

Early this morning, Vice Mayors of Shanghai Yang Shifa, Zhao Zukang, Wang Jian, Yang Kai and some 20 leading members of various departments concerned of the municipal government inspected the Shanghai Hongqiao Airport to see how the activities of "five stresses and four beauties" have been carried out there. They also worked together with the airport's 1,200 or so staff members to clean up the airport's environment and the main thoroughfare leading to the airport.

After inspecting the airport, the four vice mayors visited the Shanghai dancing school and inspected the environmental sanitation of the building of the school's ballet troupe and the Shanghai song and dance troupe.

This morning, leading members of the Shanghai CPPCC committee Zhang Chengzong, Li Gancheng, Song Richang, Tan Jiazhen and Jing Renqiu inspected the Jingan District party committee and the No 6 people's hospital. As soon as they arrived at the organization of the Jingan District party committee, Zhang Chengzong and other comrades took up brooms to clean up the organization's courtyard and its vicinity.

#### SHANGHAI'S CHEN GUODONG WATCHES SHAOXING OPERA

OW081056 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] According to a JIEFANG RIBAO report, on the evening of 6 November leading comrades of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee Chen Guodong, Hu Lijiao, Wang Daohan, Zhong Min, Xia Zhengnong and Chen Yi watched the new eight-act historical Shaoxing opera "Queen Wen of Han Dynasty" at the Shanghai Shaoxing Opera House. They encouraged Shaoxing opera actors and actresses to perform together.

When the leading comrades of the municipal party committee went to the lounge backstage, (Yuan Xuefen), director of the Shaoxing Opera House, asked for their opinions on the new opera. Comrade Chen Guodong said: I am for actors and actresses performing together. I think this is a good show.

(Huang Yuan), chairman of the Xhejiang Provincial Federation of Literary and Art Circles, also attended last evening's performance.

#### CHEN GUODONG ATTENDS SHANGHAI CONCERT 7 NOV

OW081040 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] The Shanghai National Music Ensemble returned to Shanghai after a successful tour of Beijing, Tianjin and other places. The ensemble gave a performance this evening at the Shanghai Music Hall. Leading comrades of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee Chen Guodong, Hu Lijiao and Chen Yi attended the performance.

The Shanghai National Music Ensemble was well received during its recent tour. When it was in Beijing, it was warmly encouraged by central leading comrades to educate the young people on patriotism through the development of national music.

This evening's performance included erhu, bamboo flute and pipa solos and drums.

#### BRIEFS

SHANDONG POPULAR SCIENCE WORKS -- On 3 November Shandong Province held a rally to acknowledge outstanding popular science articles and books published or broadcast between the time when the gang of four were smashed and 1981. Fifteen books and 42 articles received awards. Attending the award rally were responsible persons of the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee, people's government, people's congress standing committee and CPPCC committee, including Zhao Lin, Li Zichao, Lin Ping, Zhang Zhusheng, Zeng Chengkui, Zheng Ziju and Zhou Xingfu. [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 3 Nov 82 SK]

DUAN JUNYI ADDRESSES BEIJING CPC CONGRESS

## Streamlining Government

OW060919 Beijing XINHUA in English 0812 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 6 (XINHUA) -- Beijing will streamline municipal government this winter and next spring and expects to complete the reorganization at the district and grassroot levels by next winter.

This prediction was made by Duan Junyi, first secretary of the CPC Beijing committee, at the 5th municipal party congress today. He called for improving democratic centralism in the party, applying the mass line and united front, and reforming the government and administration of personnel in order to cultivate cadres for the modernization program.

Duan Junyi said the purpose of the streamlining was to simplify administrative structure, coordinate work, reduce costs, improve efficiency, and oppose bureaucracy. Leading bodies at various levels will be improved and strengthened by advancing more young and middle-aged cadres. Greater emphasis should be placed on the role of districts and counties.

During the streamlining, the first secretary pointed out, the party should exercise leadership over government and institutions and enterprises in accordance with the newly adopted party constitution. It's leadership should be effected mainly in the form of ideological guidance, policies and supervising the selection of cadres. The role of the party organization should be to ensure that government and enterprises administer their work actively, independently and in a coordinated way, rather to replace government and enterprises.

Since only 22 percent of Beijing's present cadres attended colleges or had equal education, he said it was necessary to improve all cadres' level of Marxist theory, professional, cultural and scientific knowledge as well as their administrative ability to serve China's modernization drive in building socialism.

"There are talented people in all walks of life in Beijing", Duan Junyi said, "we should liberate our thinking, take a broad view and be good at discovering talent."

## Economic Situation

OW060808 Beijing XINHUA in English 0757 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 6 (XINHUA) -- Income for each person in the urban area of the Chinese capital increased by 40.8 percent between 1978 and 1981, while that for each peasant around the city up 70.5 percent.

This was announced by Duan Junyi, first secretary of the Beijing committee of the Chinese Communist Party at the 5th Beijing congress which opened here today. "Beijing's economy is on a healthy track of steady growth," he said.

In 1981, urban residents had an average income of 514 yuan and those in the suburbs, 227 yuan. This resulted from the growing economy in recent years. "New increases in income are expected", Duan Junyi said.

He briefed the congress on the progress and problems of economic readjustment in the capital.

After the first readjustment in the economy, he said, there was great growth in light industry and consumer goods industry. After being re-oriented, heavy industry has risen gradually.

The total output value for industry was expected to reach 22,600 million yuan this year, 28.7 percent over the 1978 figure. The output value for light and textile industry alone would probably be 59 percent more than in 1978.

In agriculture, Duan Junyi said, the job responsibility system stimulated initiative of rural peasants. Despite the serious drought from 1978 to 1981, annual grain output was kept at 1.75 million tons. "More grain will be produced this year than last year," he predicted.

The city is basically self-sufficient in vegetables and the degree of self-sufficiency is 77 percent for pork and 66 percent for eggs.

The turnover from retail trade increased at an average rate of 15 percent in recent years, and will reach 7,300 million yuan this year.

The city now has more than 6,000 individual and collective shops, eating houses and repair centers, and opened over 40 peasants' markets in the city's proper and suburbs in the past four years. "This gives convenience to the residents, enlivens the market and provides 700,000 jobs for young people," Duan Junyi said.

"The Beijing market has become a buyers' market with both purchasing and sales brisk," Duan Junyi said.

Speaking of city construction, Duan Junyi said, 10.93 million square meters of floor space had been completed in the city between 1978 and 1981. Half was built by units within the jurisdiction of the municipality, 2.7 times the amount built in the ten years of the "Cultural Revolution". "More than 4 million square meters of floor space will be completed this year," he said.

The first secretary highly commended the achievements made in greening the city. In the past four years, more than 4.1 million trees were planted in the city's proper and suburbs in addition to 50 landscaped areas and 2 million square meters of grassy plots along streets.

#### Development Plans

OW060900 Beijing XINHUA in English 0805 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 6 (XINHUA) -- Beijing aims to rank among the world's first-class cities in terms of order, morality, environment, scientific, cultural development and living standards within the next 15 years.

Duan Junyi, first secretary of the CPC Beijing committee, outlined these and other future plans for Beijing in his report at the municipal party congress here today.

At China's political center and a center for international exchange Beijing should stand in the forefront of the national drive for economic development and improvement of social morale and party working style, he declared.

Emphasis was given to building socialist relations between people, with communist ideology as its nucleus. This includes: cultural development under the guidance of communist ideology, training more specialists in scientific, technical and educational fields; compulsory junior middle school education in the coming five years in the city proper and, in the coming ten years, in the outlying counties; and the development of sparetime education for the city's three million workers.

In culture and art, the policy would be of service to the people and socialism and "a hundred flowers". Mass amateur cultural and art activities would be carried out on a large scale. The medical work would be "prevention first" and service to the people, physical culture and sports would be encouraged.

Duan Junyi noted that education in communism would have to be integrated with the current struggle in the field of ideology against the influence of capitalist, feudal and other non-proletarian ideas. At the same time, he said, it is imperative to correctly understand the relationship between education in communist ideology and the application of current policies to avoid one-sidedness in understanding and practice.

In economic matter, he said, the focus is on raising economic productivity and a development that suits the characteristics of Beijing. The city should lead in the country's economic indices of industry, agriculture, commerce, transportation and building, he said.

It was expected that the annual housing built would account for about 70 percent of total capital construction. On condition that the city size is strictly controlled, he said, the old city will be gradually transformed. Construction on the outskirts will be adjusted and more service centers be added and the outlying areas developed.

#### SHANXI'S HUO SHILIAN ON 12TH PARTY CONGRESS GOAL

OW090233 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0146 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] Taiyuan, 7 Nov (XINHUA) -- Huo Shilian, first secretary of the Shanxi provincial party committee, made a report to the members of the standing committee of the provincial party committee on his recent investigation and study tour to the countryside. He said: In order to achieve the grand goal and accomplish the strategic task put forward by the 12th CPC National Congress, it is necessary to further emancipate our minds, boldly carry out our job and strive to create a new situation in socialist modernization in Shanxi's rural areas.

In October Huo Shilian spent two weeks visiting Shanyin, Ying, Hunyuan, Guanglin, Tianzhen, Yanggao and Datong Counties, as well as Datong Municipality in northern Shanxi and had talks with many cadres and commune members in over 30 communes and brigades. Reporting to the provincial party committee, Huo Shilian said that his investigation was focused on the relatively impoverished Yanbei Prefecture. The prefecture has undergone encouraging changes since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. This year the prefecture's total grain output reached 2,095 million jin, topping 1980 by 35.4 percent. Per capita grain output was over 960 jin. The total oil-bearing crops output increased by 166.9 percent. As production has developed, commune members' income has increased. This year the prefecture's per capita net income has risen to 208 yuan from 96 yuan in 1980, and increase of 133 percent. He said: All this is convincing proof that the goal of quadrupling the total annual value of industrial and agricultural production by the end of this century, put forward by the party Central Committee, is absolutely achievable.

Huo Shilian said: To create a new situation in Shanxi, the first thing is to further demonstrate the power of the responsibility system in fixing farmwork quotas for each household. This system is still on the rise. It should not stop here, but should be popularized in a wider area. It should not be confined to a specific field. Barren hills, slopes, beaches and other places can be contracted by means of bidding. The second thing is to pay more attention to helping peasants learn and apply science, while constantly perfecting the responsibility system. The peasants' need to use modern science and technology to achieve better production results has never been so great and urgent.

We should not keep to the conventional ways of doing things, but should foster a creative spirit, adopt new measures and extensively promote science and technology to satisfy the peasants' needs and to keep up with new development in rural areas. The third thing is to regard a diversified economy as a strategic issue in agricultural development. To get rich and increase income depend mainly on a diversified economy. While in diversified undertakings. The fourth thing is to properly handle the relationship between key and ordinary households. Key households have made their strides and people in all fields have become rich. Now we need to grasp the two ends to bring forward the intermediate link so that the ordinary households may get rich within a short time. The fifth thing is to further vitalize the rural economy. In addition to technical services for peasants, we should also provide them with facilities for processing, transporting and marketing farm and sideline products. We should permit peasants to conduct business, produce and sell their own products and purchase and sell goods. The sixth thing is to continue to train grassroots cadres.

TAIYUAN HOLDS CONGRESS TO ELECT MAYOR 22-28 SEP

SK080851 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 17 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] From 22 to 28 September, Taiyuan Municipality ceremoniously held the first session of its seventh people's congress, electing a mayor and deputy mayors to the municipal people's government. After the sixth municipal people's congress, which was held 16 years ago, the session was convened under the excellent situation in which the arduous task of stopping chaos and bringing about order has been fulfilled, the historic transition has been effected and the people throughout the municipality are studying and implementing the guidelines of the 12th CPC Congress.

Before the session, all the participants listened to a report delivered by Wang Xiu Jin, standing committee member of the provincial CPC committee and delegate to the 12th CPC Congress, to introduce the grand occasion of the congress and to relay its guidelines at the Hubin Hall. The opening ceremony of the session was chaired by Comrade Li Xiuren, first secretary of the municipal CPC committee and executive chairman of the session. Under the guidance of the guidelines of the 12th CPC Congress, the session proceeded in two stages. In the first stage, the achievements scored in the past 3 years or so in conscientiously implementing the line, principles and policies laid down at the third plenary session, in eliminating "leftist" influences and in industry, agriculture, municipal construction, culture, finance, trade and other fields of work were reviewed. During this period, deputies submitted 381 motions and suggestions to the congress and offered many constructive opinions on implementing the guidelines of the 12th CPC Congress, on creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization and on building Taiyuan into a modern city with highly developed socialist material and spiritual civilizations.

In the second stage, elections were held. Comrade Yue Weifan was elected chairman and Comrades Li Wangxian, Lai Bingliang and Qu Yongshan, vice chairmen of the standing committee of the municipal people's congress. Comrade Wang Maolin was elected mayor and Comrades Cao Xiaoyu, Jin Shiwei and Li Shulin, deputy mayors of the municipality.

In the elections, the guidelines of the 12th CPC Congress were fully embodied, the principle of building revolutionary, younger, better educated and more professional competent leading bodies was implemented and the cooperation between new and old cadres and the succession of the old by the new were realized. Responding to the call of the CPC Central Committee and putting the causes of the party and the state above everything else, many veteran comrades who enjoy high prestige and universal respect happily retreated to the second line and vigorously supported young and middle-aged cadres to shoulder the heavy responsibilities as leaders. The average age of the new mayor and deputy mayors is 53.2 years, 11 years younger than their predecessors. The session participants held that this is a younger, vital leading body that has both ability and political integrity.

HEILONGJIANG CPC URGED TO ELIMINATE '3 TYPES'

SK100426 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 20 Oct 82 p 2

[Excerpts of speech by Li He, standing committee member of the commission for discipline inspection and deputy director of the organization department of the provincial CPC committee, entitled: "Eliminate 'Five Types of People' From Leading Bodies," delivered at the Sixth Enlarged Plenary Session of the Fourth Heilongjiang Provincial CPC Committee]

[Text] The CPC Central Committee has a very unequivocal and resolute attitude toward elimination of "five types of people." It is easier for us to spot, differentiate and handle the last two types of the "five types of people." Here I would like to talk mainly on the work of eliminating "three types of people" from leading bodies and handling the cadres who committed mistakes during the "Cultural Revolution." Our province has achieved remarkable results in this work over the past few years. However, we can still find many problems if we measure the work by the guidelines of the 12th CPC Congress. Some comrades who committed mistakes during the "Cultural Revolution" and who are not suitable for remaining in leading posts or key departments have not been transferred or removed. Some units have newly discovered that among their leading cadres some did not have clean hands during the "Cultural Revolution." A few units continue to promote such people or put them in important posts. Some have done an uneven job in handling cadres who committed mistakes. Some have again tried to turn big problems into small ones and small problems into no problem at all in treating situations in which facts are clear and conclusions have been reached. Some have not done their political and ideological work sufficiently.

The major reasons for the above-mentioned problems are:

1. Some leading comrades are obtuse in their thinking and underestimate the potential and danger of the "three types of people."
2. Some leading comrades have selfish ideas and personal considerations and an impure party spirit. Some try to be good old men, afraid of offending others and not daring to adhere to principles. Some persistently shield those who "did them a favor by protecting them" during the "Cultural Revolution," for which they feel grateful, or always have the same views as such people. Some have rather deep "feelings" toward, and cannot spare the sensibilities of, those with whom they have worked together for more than 10 years. Some have misgivings because they themselves do not have clean hands or have connections with such people.
3. Some leading comrades pay no attention to political quality when they choose people for certain jobs. They one-sidedly emphasize professional competence. They are unwilling to remove those who have glib tongues and professional skills, who are competent in making money and doing their work and whom they can use without difficulty.
4. Some leading comrades are hesitant, try to wait and see and cannot make decisions for so long because they are afraid that they cannot fully understand the demarcation line in applying policies.
5. Some leading bodies are lax and weak, which has adversely influenced the handling of the "three types of people" and the cadres who committed mistakes.

We should resolutely implement the guidelines of the 12th CPC Congress and do a better job in eliminating the "three types of people" and handling the cadres who committed mistakes during the "Cultural Revolution."

In order to do this work well, we should fulfill the following tasks: Further enhance understanding, particularly the understanding of leading persons at all levels; make clear the scope and priority of the elimination work; make strict checks; pay attention to the mastery of policies; vigorously do ideological and political work; and strengthen party leadership over the work.

SHENYANG PLA'S LI DESHENG ON COMMUNIST EDUCATION

SK390951 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Article by Li Desheng, "Commander of the Shenyang PLA units," entitled "Vigorously Conducting Communist Ideological Education and Train Successive Generations of Socialist-Minded People of a New Type"]

[Text] Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out in his report on the 12th CPC Congress that while working for a high level of material civilization, we must strive to build a high level of socialist spiritual civilization and that in production and construction, we should not only try to turn out more and better material products, but also train successive generations of socialist-minded people of a new type. The Jilin paper mill is a large factory staffed with more than 9,000 workers. Shouldering very heavy production tasks, the party committee of the mill still persistently enhances the communist ideological consciousness of militiamen and young people through strict military and political training in a form of militia organization and through education with positive materials to imbue them with communist ideology in the course of fulfilling various tasks. By doing so, the party committee has effected a great change in the thinking and mental outlook of the masses of militiamen and youth. It has not only upgraded the quality of militia military and political training and successfully fulfilled the tasks of the training, but also greatly promoted production and improved order in and outside the mill. Its experiences are good and worth popularizing. In the course of studying and implementing the guidelines of the 12th CPC Congress, we should strengthen ideological building and conduct thorough and persistent education in communist ideology so as to train more soldiers and militiamen with lofty ideals, moral integrity, education and a sense of discipline.

The people's communist consciousness does not rise spontaneously. It can only be gradually arouse and developed through education and our efforts to instill it. Marx and Engels pointed out in the "Communist Party Manifesto" that education is a weapon by which the proletariat can emancipate itself and all of mankind. Lenin once said that communist ideology can only be instilled from the outside. Communist ideology is the guiding ideology for our undertakings. To persistently educate the masses of party members and the people with communist ideology is a fine tradition of our party and our army. As far back as in the revolutionary war years, Comrade Mao Zedong stressed the need to widen propaganda on communist ideology and to intensify the study of Marxism-Leninism. The communist ideological education has trained for our party and army large numbers of cadres and thousands upon thousands of combat heroes and model persons and has cultivated the fine idea and work style of serving the people wholeheartedly and of fearing neither hardship nor bloodshed and sacrifice. It has enabled our army to develop, from small to large and from weak to strong, into an impregnable army whose prowess can make the enemy tremble with fear.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the army and militia units in our region have conducted education in spiritual civilization and in the idea that it is most glorious to serve the people. They have from various angles helped cadres, soldiers and militiamen foster lofty communist ideals and enhance their communist ideological consciousness. However, we should clearly see that the overwhelming majority of soldiers and militiamen are young people who were born after the founding of the PRC and grew up during the 10-year turmoil. They lack regular, systematic education and the cultivation of communist theories. Some of them still have the nonproletarian ideas of doing everything for money's sake, of giving too much thought to selfish interests and of admiring the capitalist way of living. Only through intensified propaganda and education on communist ideology can we effectively resist corrosion by the various nonproletarian ideas and maintain the purity of the revolutionary ranks.

In conducting the communist ideological education, we should take Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening address as a guide, conscientiously study the documents of the 12th CPC Congress and thoroughly understand their spirit. The party set forth at the congress a general task for creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

Armed forces departments at all levels should mobilize and organize the masses of militiamen to conscientiously study and implement the congress guidelines under the leadership of local party committees and governments at all levels so as to contribute to socialist modernization. The experiences of the Jilin paper mill told us that while concentrating our efforts on economic construction we should not fix our eyes only on things of substance to the neglect of the people. Vigorous and creative socialist undertakings are created by millions upon millions of people themselves. Without the soaring labor enthusiasm of millions of people, without the creative spirit of thousands of production units and without the energetic struggle of all localities and departments, it is impossible to create a new situation in socialist construction. What do we rely on to bring into play the labor enthusiasm, the creative spirit and the energetic struggle? We rely on the communist ideological education. To develop socialism step by step, we should not only rely on the increase in material wealth but also rely on the people, large numbers of a new type of people with communist ideological consciousness. All units should take the documents of the 12th CPC Congress as a guide to conduct extensive communist ideological education, through which to get rid of the view that communism is but a "dim illusion" and to clearly understand that the realization of communism, which is certain, is determined by the objective laws governing the social development of mankind. However, the realization of communism needs time. It requires us to stand on our present foundation and to work hard for many generations. It requires us to eliminate the influence of the view that "communism has not been tested in practice" and to clearly understand that communism actually exists in our lives. The history of communism, as an ideology and a movement, covers more than 100 years. So long as we plunge into the great socialist revolution and construction, we will hear the steps of communism marching successfully forward. We should overcome the idea that to "foster communist ideology will cause losses" and make it clear that communist ideology is as indispensable as cloth, silk, beans and grain -- daily necessities -- to the growth of young people. We should free ourselves from the restrictions of individualism and enter the great world of communism. We should arouse our high political enthusiasm for building a modern motherland to contribute our wisdom and efforts to the great cause of opening up a new situation.

We should adopt flexible and diversified forms of education and diffuse the communist ideological education to all aspects of social life. The proper political educational course for the PLA units and militia is very limited. This requires us to learn from the Jilin paper mill to open more outlets, broaden our field of vision and ask for advice from all quarters in the course of conducting communist ideological education. Judging from the experiences gained by some units, such ways of doing things as combining education with the study of the works by Marx, Lenin and Mao Zedong, thoroughly studying and understanding old theories and fostering proletarian world outlook; combining education with the unfolding of activities on spiritual civilization in order to lead our people to study communism bit by bit and to foster lofty communist values; combining education with lectures on the modern history of China and the revolutionary history of China so as to further foster patriotic ideology; and to correctly handle the relations of interests among the state, the collectives and the individuals; and conducting communist ideological education persistently and uninterruptedly will enable communist ideology to nurture the cadres, fighters and the militiamen to grow up strongly and healthily like the life-giving spring breeze and rain. We should also conduct education with advanced exemplary cases. Young people have a strong sense of imitation. If we set examples for them and conduct education on discipline and images of models among them, generally speaking, we will achieve relatively good results. Those revolutionary martyrs who sacrificed their lives for the sake of achieving communist ideals, those revolutionaries of the older generation who devoted their lives to revolutionary struggles and those advanced personages who work selflessly to serve other people are all great practitioners in the communist movement. They are shining with the brilliance of communist ideology.

We should lead the cadres, fighters and militiamen to learn from the advanced and, like them, to integrate communist ideals with the spirit of doing solid work, to set examples now and from one's initiative and to fulfill all tasks in a down-to-earth manner. The most important and convincing examples are the exemplary role of leading cadres at all levels. This does not mean that all leading cadres must serve as models but means that all educators must first receive education themselves.

Leading cadres must set good examples. As the saying goes: People will obey those who work righteously and disobey those who work unrighteously. Whether the leading cadres have played an exemplary role has a vital bearing on the great issue of whether communist ideological education can achieve great success. We must promote the glorious traditions of the war years of bearing hardships first and enjoying comforts second; of fighting in the vanguard first and retreating from the vanguard second. Like the people's armed forces department of the Jilin paper mill, we must urge cadres of armed forces departments to take the lead in doing whatever can be achieved by the militiamen. They must have the courage to call others to learn from them in the course of implementing regulations, to call others to imitate them in military training and to call others to follow them in fulfilling arduous tasks.

The strength of examples is boundless. Such a group of good cadres will surely bring up good and proficient ranks. The militia is an armed forces mass organization under the leadership of the party, a vital force on the production front and an important force for building the socialist spiritual civilization. The PLA units and militia of our military district must serve as vanguards and backbone cadres in the course of building spiritual civilization. Under the encouragement of the 12th CPC National Congress, we must thoroughly and protractedly conduct education on communist ideology, actively foster new persons with communist consciousness, make contributions to fulfilling all strategic tasks set forth at the 12th CPC National Congress and create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization and in the building of PLA units and militia.

#### LIAONING FORUM URGES MASS DISCUSSION OF PLANS

SK090409 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Excerpts] In order to hold mass discussions on ways to quadruple industrial and agricultural output value at the end of this century in Liaoning, the provincial CPC committee and the provincial people's government sponsored a joint forum this morning on mapping out plans for social and economic development, with the participation of over 700 experts, scholars and managerial workers from various circles, including scientific and technological, economic and theoretical fronts. The forum aims at arousing the people throughout the province to actively join in mass discussions.

Comrade Shen Yue, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, and Comrade Wang Guangzhong, standing committee member of the provincial CPC committee and deputy governor of the province, made mobilization speeches in which they made concrete arrangements for the discussion.

In his mobilization speech, Comrade Shen Yue stressed: In discussing ways to map out provincial plans for social and economic development, we must pay attention both to our favorable conditions and to our practical difficulties and arduous tasks.

After analyzing the favorable conditions of our province, Comrade Shen Yue stated: To fulfill the target of quadrupling industrial and agricultural output value at the end of this century means that we should increase the output value from 53.3 billion yuan in 1980's to 220 billion yuan in 2000, increasing 8-9 billion yuan in this regard each year. This is an arduous task for us to fulfill and is not only the concrete task of fulfilling output value, but also the unified mission of upgrading overall social economic results, achieving the speed of economic development and of developing construction and science and technology. Therefore, not only is it necessary to enhance confidence in tasks, but also to adapt an attitude seeking truth from facts toward concrete difficulties. By conducting thorough investigations and realistic studies, we should map out feasible plans.

In line with the actual situation in the province, Comrade Shen Yue put forward the following nine matters for discussion: 1) how to do a good job in developing water and energy resources and in utilizing them in an austere way; 2) how to develop science and technology and education and train experts; 3) how to bring into full play the role of existing enterprises; 4) how to accelerate agricultural development; 5) how to conduct enterprise reorganization and integration and enact specialized technical coordination; 6) how to accelerate development of the collective economy; 7) how to effectively prepare for the construction of earlier stage key projects; 8) how to strengthen economic cooperation with foreign countries and do a good job in exports; and 9) how to do a good job in birth control.

In his speech urging people to join in mass discussions on mapping out provincial plans for social and economic development, Comrade Wang Guangzhong announced establishment of 18 groups in charge of discussions on 18 special topics and set forth a period from November 1982 to July 1983 for carrying out mass discussions and planning formulation.

The provincial CPC committee called on leading personnel of departments concerned throughout the province, experts, scholars and personages of various circles to actively join in mass discussions to suggest ways and means for quadrupling industrial and agricultural output value in the province at the end of this century.

#### LI DESHENG AIDS IN SHENYANG CLEANUP CAMPAIGN

SK080353 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Expert] This morning over 1.2 million people in Shenyang took part in cleaning up streets and lanes, mining and industrial enterprises, government offices, schools and residential compounds. Li Desheng, member of the CPC Central Committee's Political Bureau and commander of the Shenyang PLA units, and major responsible comrades of the Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee, the Shenyang Municipal CPC Committee, the Shenyang PLA units, the provincial and Shenyang Municipal People's Congress Standing Committees, and government and CPPCC committees took part in the general cleanup, together with the people of Shenyang.

The Shenyang Municipal People's Government recently decided to carry out general cleanup shock week activities during the week beginning 7 November. This is another unified action inspired by the 12th congress guidelines for further promoting the "five stresses and four beauties" and continuing to eliminate uncleanness, disorder and impoliteness.

Li Desheng and many leading comrades of the province and Shenyang PLA units, brooms in hand, were full of zest this morning while sweeping refuse and fallen leaves in Zhongshan Park. While sweeping, Comrade Li Desheng said to comrades of departments concerned: It is not an easy job to transform an established practice. It calls for a system of dividing up the work and assigning a part to each individual or group. There should be people to check on this work on a regular basis.

#### BRIEFS

LIAONING GOLD MINING -- From January to September, Liaoning Province extracted 21,600 liang of gold, overfulfilling its annual gold mining plan 3 months ahead of schedule. Since the third plenum, the provincial gold company has appropriated 1.28 million yuan for some 50 counties and communes to mine gold. The gold output increases at an average rate of 33 percent annually. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Nov 82 SK]

FENG JIXIN AT CLOSE OF GANSU LABOR MEETING

HK100229 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Summary] The Gansu provincial meeting of representatives of labor models and progressive collectives concluded in Lanzhou on 9 November. The participants seriously studied Comrade Feng Jixin's speech and Comrade Li Dengying's report and became filled with confidence in achieving the goal of quadrupling.

Liu Bing, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee and vice governor, presided at the closing ceremony. Also present were provincial party, government and army leaders including Feng Jixin, Xiao Hua, Li Dengying, Wang Shitai, Wang Bingxiang, Xiao Jianguang and Guo Hongchao. They presented awards and certificates to the representatives. Xiao Jianguang, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee and vice governor, delivered the closing speech.

NINGXIA REGIONAL CPC COMMITTEE MEETS 21-25 OCT

HK051400 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 26 Oct 82 pp 1, 2

[Report: "Fourth Regional CPC Committee Holds Fifth (Enlarged) Session"]

[Text] The Fourth Ningxia Hui Autonomous Regional CPC Committee held its Fifth (Enlarged) Session 21-25 October. The main task of this session was to profoundly study and implement the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress and draw up plans for the work of this winter and next spring. Members and alternate members of the regional CPC committee and main responsible comrades of the Ningxia Military District, various units at prefectural level and CPC committees of various prefectures, municipalities and counties (districts) attended the session.

All the participating comrades listened to reports on the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress and carried out heated discussion in light of their own practical conditions. Through the study, they deepened their understanding of the spirit of the documents and received a profound education. The aim of unifying understanding, enhancing morale and heightening confidence was attained.

In the course of the conference, Comrade Li Xuezhi, on behalf of the regional CPC committee, delivered a report entitled "Strive for Accomplishing the Great Tasks Set by the 12th CPC Congress." He also spoke when the session closed. Comrades Xue Hongfu, Hei Boli, Li Yunhe and others also delivered speeches at the session.

In his speech, Comrade Li Xuezhi, first of all stressed that the work of studying, propagating and implementing the 12th CPC Congress documents should be grasped as a key task. He added: The 12th CPC Congress documents are brilliant Marxist documents which have substantial content and profound implications. To master the basic spirit of the 12th CPC Congress documents, we should take Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening speech as a guide, put forth a lot of effort to read the original texts, peruse them word by word and sentence by sentence and carry out discussions on special topics so as to profoundly understand the correct programs for creating a new situation in the field of socialist modernization, the programs for party building during the new period and the significance of cooperation between new and elderly cadres and the succession of the old by the new in the leading circles of the party organizations at all levels. He went on to say: We should carry out the study in light of our own ideological reality, continue to eradicate the "leftist" and rightist ideological influence and remain completely in line with the CPC Central Committee ideologically and politically. Party organizations at all levels should strengthen leadership and continuously deepened the study of the 12th CPC Congress documents.

While talking about the objectives of struggle in our region's economic construction for the next 20 years, Comrade Li Xuezhi said: According to the plans worked out by the central authorities, the objectives of struggle of our region will be completed in two stages.

During the first 10 years, main efforts must be exerted to tap potentials and fully utilize the production conditions and capability of the existing enterprises so as to lay a solid foundation for quadrupling the economy. During the second 10 years, we will enter the period of vigorous development and the quadrupling of the total output value of industry and agriculture will be realized. At present, due to the fact that we have the wise and correct leadership of the CPC Central Committee, the people of various nationalities who work hard and the positive and negative experiences and lessons drawn from socialist construction, in addition to our region's comparatively strong material and technological foundation and the superiority of natural resources for developing the economy and potentials of production, it is completely possible for us to attain the objective of quadrupling the economy. However, we should also realize that we still encounter many difficulties in economic development: The complexity of ecological systems in various localities; the imbalance in the economic development of the society; the restrictions on agricultural development imposed by various natural factors; the insufficient capability to combat natural calamities in the southern mountain area; improper structures and severe imbalance in industrial production; poor technological power; low utilization ratio of facilities; inefficient economic returns; backward science and technology; and rapid growth of population. All these have shown that great efforts are needed in order to quadruple the economy.

Comrade Li Xuezhi said: In the process of carrying out economic construction in our region, we should stick to the practice of seeking truth from facts, proceed from reality and pay attention to handling the following relations well: First we should efficiently handle the relations between self-reliance and the support provided by the state. Ours is an economically backward region and we need the help and support of the state. However, all our work should be based on self-reliance and hard struggle. We should do our best to increase production and practice economy, tap new resources and economize on expenditures, put an end to waste and concentrate our financial and material resources for the accomplishment of the key projects. Second, we should efficiently handle the relations between tapping the potentials of the existing enterprises and accomplishing new projects. With regard to large and medium-size projects arranged by the state, measures should be taken to ensure their accomplishment. We should use and manage them effectively and bring their production capability into full play. However, we should devote our main efforts to bringing the production capability of the existing enterprises into full play and tapping their potentials in production. Third, we should efficiently handle the relations between economic returns and growth rate. Quadrupling production is not only a concept of output value, but also a unification between economic returns and speed. Economic returns in our region are very poor. In the future, we should pay attention to speeding up the growth rate under the precondition of enhancing economic returns. Fourth, we should efficiently handle the relations between the expansion of production and the development of education and science. Education, science and technology in our region are backward and we lack talented persons. Therefore, we should be willing to invest in the exploitation of intellectual resources, strengthen educational work and attach importance to training qualified personnel and applying our achievements in science and technology. Fifth, we should efficiently handle the relations between construction in plains areas and that in mountain areas. Natural conditions in the mountain area of the southern part of our region are poor and the growth rate is slow. However, mountain areas account for three-fourths of the total cultivated areas of the region and the population in the mountain areas makes up about 50 percent of the agricultural population of the region. Therefore, under normal conditions, the grain output of the mountain areas should make up one-third of the total grain output of the region and edible oil output should account for more than 50 percent of the total edible oil output of the region. We should correctly understand the importance and role of economic construction in our region's mountain areas in quadrupling production by the end of this century. While working out plans, the departments concerned should give consideration to both mountain and plains areas, pay particular attention to their specific conditions and adopt an overall point of view with regard to the distribution of funds and materials. While carrying out economic construction, both plains and mountain areas should give play to their strong points and avoid the weak ones in light of their own specific conditions, fully utilize their own advantages and support each other.

Sixth, we should efficiently handle the relations between the production of materials and planned parenthood. Since liberation, the population in our region has increased by 220 percent, an average annual rate of increase of 3.7 percent. Such population growth ranks first in the whole country. Because of the rapid growth of population, our region has become an importer rather than an exporter of grain and edible oil. Therefore, party organizations at all levels should pay attention to both "material production and planned parenthood" and grasp well the work of curbing population growth.

Comrade Li Xuezhi pointed out: During the period of the two decades between 1981 and the end of this century, we will quadruple the annual total output value of industry and agriculture and our people will be comparatively well off. This is a very glorious and arduous task. Without working hard and without an indomitable spirit we will not be able to accomplish our tasks. A 1,000 li journey starts with the first step. The success of the 20 years will be determined by the achievements made during the first 10 years, and the achievements of the first 10 years will be determined by the work accomplished during the initial 5 years. During the period of the initial 5 years, we should effectively carry out economic work to "affect a fundamental turn for the better in three aspects" and accomplish the key task of creating a new situation. From now on, we should firmly grasp various work and must not slacken our efforts in this respect. In this winter and next spring, while implementing the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress, we should further strengthen our leadership over rural work, continue to improve and stabilize the responsibility system in agricultural production and succeed in training in rotation basic-level cadres of communes and production brigades. We should encourage the masses to discuss the way to "get rich as early as possible," vigorously expand specialized and key peasant households, explore new channels for developing diversified economy and promote the work of making preparations for ploughing and sowing and spring production. Industrial and communication enterprises should discuss the way to "expand themselves by mainly relying on the enhancement of economic returns," further succeed in carrying out readjustment, cutting down consumption, reducing production costs and increasing income and economizing on expenditure, making up deficits and increasing surpluses and promoting safety in production. Other trades and services should also carry out discussions on special topics in light of their own practical conditions and characteristics to bring the enthusiasm of the masses into full play, do their own work well and make due contributions to creating a new situation.

With respect to streamlining government organs, Comrade Li Xuezhi said: According to the spirit of the instructions issued by leading comrades of the central authorities to provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions that the task of streamlining government organs at prefectural and municipal levels should be accomplished as early as possible, the work of streamlining government organs at district level should start right now. We plan to do the work in two steps. The first step we will take is to carry out experiments at selected points, and the second is to carry out the streamlining work in full swing. We should do our best so that the tasks can be basically accomplished by next February or March. The work of streamlining government organs at prefectural and municipal levels should be simultaneously carried out with that of prefectural government organs. Comrade Li Xuezhi said again: Streamlining government organs is a matter of primary importance. We must have great determination, work carefully, adopt appropriate methods and go about things steadily and surely. Our region is smaller than other provinces and regions. Our government organs might not be the same as those at the higher levels. We should not demand uniformity in streamlining government organs since our conditions might not be the same as those of other fraternal provinces and regions. We should do our utmost to carry out division of labor rationally, define the duties incumbent on each organ and streamline administration. This will be beneficial to overcoming bureaucracy and enhancing efficiency in work. Party organizations at all levels should strengthen ideological education and organizational leadership over the work of streamlining government organs and carry out painstaking and careful ideological and political work. They should conscientiously stick to the mass line. The setting up of government organs, their authorized size and the formation of leading bodies should not be determined by a tiny number of people.

The work should be accomplished by encouraging the broad masses of office cadres to take part in it. We should pick up the good and select the capable for public posts in order to form and build good leading bodies. We should be bold in promoting to leading posts young and competent cadres who have both ability and political integrity and are able to create a new situation in work. Those people of the "five categories" should be resolutely cleared out of the leading bodies. Once we discover any of these people, we should expel the person immediately and handle the case without delay. However, we should not launch a mass movement. According to the principle of "maintaining political treatment in principle and a slight increase of the living standard," we should make proper arrangements for veteran cadres. If they are still physically sound and can do certain work, we should continue to give play to their role. We should train cadres in rotation in a planned way, step by step, and organize them to study cultural knowledge and various practical skills. Various units should resolve to exert great efforts and overcome various difficulties to do this work well.

In his speech, Comrade Li Xuezhi talked about the problem of building socialist spiritual civilization, with vigorously strengthening communist education as its kernel. He stressed: The main targets of communist ideological education are party members, cadres and youths. Party members and cadres should be organized systematically to study the basic theories of Marxism and carry out communist education. Through communist education, we will help cadres firmly foster communist ideology, heighten their belief in communism, correct the erroneous viewpoint that communism is "distant and indistinct" and consciously strive for communism. We should provide youths with more education in the communist outlook of life and world outlook as well as revolutionary traditions so that they will heighten their confidence that communism is bound to win, enhance their national pride and sense of dignity and gradually foster their communist world outlook. We should educate the masses so that they correctly understand and advocate the communist attitude of labor and stick to the principle of distribution according to work and correct the erroneous ideas of "working according to pay" and "taking money as the end-all." Through education, there will be more and more new people who have ideals, morals and culture and who observe discipline. We should persist in carrying out the activities of "five stresses and four beauties" in order to promote the building of the socialist spiritual civilization. We should conscientiously implement the party policy for nationalities and strengthen the propaganda aimed at promoting unity among nationalities. We should vigorously propagate the ideas of "two nondeviations" to promote the socialist relations of nationalities based on equality, unity and mutual help. At the same time, under the guidance of communist ideology, we should greatly strengthen cultural building, enrich the masses' spiritual life and enhance the cultural and scientific levels of the people.

While talking about the problem of developing socialist democracy, Comrade Li Xuezhi said: We should closely link the building of socialist democracy with the establishment of the socialist legal system, further strengthen propaganda, enhance the sense of the legal system of cadres and masses and resolutely deal blows to severe economic criminals, counterrevolutionary elements and other criminal elements who harm the security of society.

Comrade Li Xuezhi pointed out: Initial results have been achieved in our region in dealing blows to economic criminal activities. However, what we have done so far is still far from what the party has demanded. The present main problem is that some leading cadres lack the understanding of the significance of this struggle and the severity of the criminal activities. Therefore, they fear difficulties. Interference and obstructions have occurred in the process of handling these cases. Progress is slow and the rate of winding up the cases is low. Party committees at all levels should sum up the experience in previous work, constantly raise their ideological understanding, effectively strengthen leadership, overcome various obstructions and interference, speed up the handling of cases, firmly grasp the work of investigation and the handling of big and important cases, enhance the rate of winding up cases and strive to achieve marked results.

While talking about the problem of party consolidation according to the new party constitution and analyzing the present conditions of party organizations in our region, Comrade Li Xuezhi pointed out: Party consolidation means, first of all, ideological consolidation. At present, we should conscientiously organize party members to study well the 12th CPC Congress documents. In this study campaign, we should provide party members with education in the following five areas: First, through education on communist ideology and morality, we should enable all party members to solidly foster the ideas of serving the people wholeheartedly and strive to attain this objective all their lives. Second, we should carry out education on the party's line, guiding principles and policies so that party members will consciously uphold the four basic principles and resolutely stay in line with the CPC Central Committee ideologically and politically. Third, we should carry out education on opposing capitalist ideology, remnant feudal ideology and other nonproletarian ideology so that party members will constantly heighten their capability to resist corrosion and avoid peaceful evolution. Fourth, we should carry out education on the basic knowledge of the party so that party members know how to be qualified Communist Party members. Fifth, we should carry out education on policy for nationalities and strengthen unity among nationalities. We should also carry out education on atheism so that party members will consciously uphold materialism. Comrade Li Xuwzhi added: Various localities and departments should now select points where experimental party consolidation will be conducted. We should organize forces and actively carry out work so that experiments in party consolidation will be completed by next spring. After that, according to plans worked out by the CPC Central Committee, we will carry out the work of party consolidation in turn and by stages. In the meantime, we should continue to rectify the party's basic-level organizations and try our best to accomplish the task of rectifying those party organizations at the grassroots level which are in a state of paralysis or semiparalysis.

Comrade Li Xuezhi said: The regional CPC committee has decided to hold the fifth party congress next May or June. The fifth regional people's congress will be held prior to this. He expressed hope that various localities and departments would conscientiously do the preparation work.

In conclusion, Comrade Li Xuezhi stressed: The key to creating a new situation lies in the mental attitude and work style of leading cadres at all levels. He urged leading cadres at all levels to further emancipate their minds, foster lofty ideals and firm determination for changing the present conditions of their own units, integrate the revolutionary spirit of daring to fight and blazing new trails with scientific attitude, carry out investigation and study, go down to factories and rural areas to study and solve new problems, sum up new experiences and turn policy into the conscious actions of the broad masses of cadres and people so that the tasks set by the 12th CPC Congress will be truly accomplished.

All participating comrades conscientiously discussed Comrade Li Xuezhi's speech. They unanimously held that various tasks set by the regional CPC committee are in accord with the basic spirit of the 12th CPC Congress and our region's practical conditions and that these tasks could be accomplished if they exerted great efforts. In the discussion, all those present put forward good proposals and suggestions. They pledged to encourage the broad masses of cadres of people to conscientiously study the 12th CPC Congress documents in light of the practical conditions in their localities, departments and units, sum up historical experience, study ways to employ effective measures and methods for implementing the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress and work out plans for creating a new situation. They were also determined to hold high the communist banner, inspire their spirit, open up the path for making new progress, work with unswerving determination and strive for the accomplishment of various fighting tasks set by the 12th CPC Congress!

#### SHAANXI'S MA WENRUI MEETS PRC DRAMATISTS

HK090950 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] The provincial CPC committee and people's government gave a film reception in the provincial CPC committee auditorium on the evening of 6 November in honor of all comrades participating in three meetings sponsored by the Ministry of Culture in Xian.

The three meetings were a forum on making plans for creative work of China's drama, the 1982 plenary session of the research meeting on China's modern drama and a forum on script-writing of China's modern drama.

Comrade Ma Wenrui, first secretary of the provincial CPC committee, and Secretaries Comrade Jiang Yi and Comrade Chen Yuanfang shook hands and warmly greeted representatives of the participants. (He Jingzhi), vice minister of culture; Wu Xue, director of the art bureau under the Ministry of Culture; Zhang Geng, vice chairman of the Chinese Dramatists Association, and other comrades attended the reception and had cordial talks with Comrade Ma Wenrui and others [words indistinct].

#### SHAANXI'S MA WENRUI HEARS WHEAT EXPERTS' REPORT

HK100327 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Summary] A group of wheat experts from Wugong County agrotechnological research center made a special trip to Xian to report on how wheat is growing throughout the province to Ma Wenrui, first secretary of the provincial CPC committee. The experts also suggested some concrete measures for solving the problem of wheat seedlings growing too densely in many areas. Having listened to the opinions of the experts with an open mind, Ma Wenrui said: Solving the excessive density of wheat seedlings is a pressing matter of the moment. All our provincial prefectural and county authorities should, from now on, make a concentrated effort to deal with this problem in connection with local situations.

#### URUMQI PLA'S XIAO QUANFU ON 'LEFTIST' IDEAS

HK081233 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Nov 82 p 4

[Report: "Xiao Quanfu, Commander of Urumqi PLA Units, Writes Article on Consciously Eliminating 'Leftist' Influence, Adhering to Party's Correct Line"]

[Text] Xiao Quanfu, commander of the Urumqi PLA units, wrote an article in which he demanded that soldiers and commanders pay attention to three matters: 1) taking a correct attitude toward studying and thoroughly understanding the documents of the 12th party congress; 2) overcoming one-sidedness and blindness in their minds; and 3) acting according to the principles of the party spirit and rigorously enforcing party discipline. [Paragraph published in boldface]

High level cadres must take the lead in eliminating the "leftist" influence and following the correct line. Only then can they lead all soldiers and commanders of our units to maintain a political stand that is at one with that of the party Central Committee and implement the spirit of the 12th party congress down to the grassroots level. This is the viewpoint of a signed article by Comrade Xiao Quanfu, commander of the Urumqi PLA units.

The article is entitled "Consciously Eliminate 'Leftist' Influence and Firmly Adhere to the Party's Correct Line." By citing many facts, the article, armed with the spirit of the 12th party congress, refutes the "leftist" erroneous viewpoints spread by some people in the previous period. When he told this reporter his ideas in writing this article, Xiao Quanfu said: many facts show that the influence of "leftist" ideology still exists among some of our comrades. Taking the Urumqi units as an example, some comrades indeed fail to point out the mistakes of the article which spread erroneous ideas. They cannot draw a line between right and wrong in theory. This has sounded the alarm for us. If this tendency develops unchecked, it will lead to a dangerous result. Party cadres, especially high-level cadres, must maintain a clear-cut political stand that is at one with that of the party Central Committee. Comrade Xiao Quanfu identified three matters which must be correctly handled at present:

1. It is necessary to take an earnest and realistic correct attitude toward study, thoroughly understand the documents of the 12th party congress and unify thought and action with the congress spirit. Some comrades can present a large set of theories to vindicate their loyalty to the party. But when asked about the spirit of the 12th party congress, they cannot answer clearly. Other comrades do want to implement the congress spirit, but do not know how to proceed. In some units, leading comrades cannot unify their thoughts. The cause of all these problems is an incorrect attitude toward study. The study of the 12th congress documents is a long-term task. The attitude of being content with only a smattering of knowledge is very harmful. So, we must correct our attitude in studying the 12th congress documents. Only when we really understand the congress spirit and gain good mastery over it can the influence of "leftist" ideology be thoroughly eliminated so that we can really enhance our consciousness in implementing the party's line, principles and policies.

2. It is necessary to overcome one-sidedness and blindness in our minds. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party's line, principles and policies have all been put on the correct course of Marxism-Leninism. However, owing to their erroneous ideological line, some comrades tend to view the party's policies with erroneous viewpoints. Some comrades even ascribe their own errors and mistakes in carrying out policies to the party's policies. These comrades do not have an evil quality. Why are they involved in these problems? The main reason can be found in their poor understanding of the party's policies. They do not understand these policies in a comprehensive way, thus they are rather blind in thought. Moreover, a very small number of comrades do not have a correct style of thought. For example, even now, some comrades with a "leftist" viewpoint still treat the policy of opening up to the outside world and enlivening the economy at home as a rightist one and consider the party's policy of correcting mishandled cases as indiscriminate treatment. Because they have taken an incorrect position, in their eyes, "leftist" is correct and these correct policies are rightist. Therefore, in order to overcome the influence of "leftist" ideology, it is necessary to study the party's line, principles and policies in connection with the study of the 12th congress documents and Marxist theory, so as to raise the level of the understanding of policies, the level of theoretical knowledge and the level of communist ideology. Only thus can we overcome the limitations of our thoughts, prevent one-sidedness and blindness and maintain a political stand that is at one with the party Central Committee.

3. It is necessary to rigorously enforce the party discipline. We should resolutely act according to the principles of the party spirit and forbid party members to publicly make remarks that are at variance with the party's line, principles and policies. At present, we must: 1) resolutely support and implement the fighting program decided by the 12th party congress and adhere to the party's political, ideological and organizational lines; 2) absolutely obey the unified command of the party Central Committee in organizations and in action, unconditionally implement all decisions and directives issued by the party Central Committee and absolutely forbid anyone to comply in public and to oppose in private. We must adhere to the party's organizational principle and forbid anyone to form sects and cliques within the party. We must oppose the pragmatistic attitude that refuses to implement those policies which are not to one's own taste. We must also seriously criticize those people who spread discontented remarks and take liberalist actions such as passive boycott.

#### XINJIANG'S ISMAIL AMAT ON NATIONALITY UNITY

HK230312 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Summary] Xinjiang Regional CPC Committee Secretary and Government Chairman Ismail Amat recently addressed a rally of party members and leading cadres in units directly subordinate to Kashi Prefecture. He stressed: "To implement the 12th party congress spirit, it is necessary to carry out reeducation in the party's nationalities policy and further strengthen the unity of nationalities."

Ismail Amat said: "I have visited Kashi twice this year. My and other leading comrades' impressions of the region is that three things have been strengthened here. The keenness of the party organizations to implement the nationalities policy; the cadres' and masses' concept of the legal system; and the atmosphere of unity of nationalities. However, we cannot be satisfied with this. In accordance with the 12th party congress spirit, we must continue to promote education in nationalities policy and unity and grasp this regularly, repeatedly and ceaselessly."

Ismail Amat stressed: "We must firmly establish the viewpoint that the minority nationalities cannot do without the Hans and vice versa. From ancient times China has been a multinationality nation and Xinjiang has since ancient times been an inseparable part of our great motherland. The more than 50 nationalities in the whole country have worked together to open up the vast motherland, create the Chinese nation's brilliant culture and write a glorious history of struggle in resisting external aggression, preserving the unity of the motherland and opposing imperialism, colonialism and feudalism. Since liberation, many Han comrades have responded to the party's call and left their distant homes to work with the minority-nationality cadres and masses in building up and defending the Xinjiang border region. The contributions they have made are extremely valuable. The large numbers of minority-nationality cadres who have grown up under party leadership love the party, socialism and the motherland. They are familiar with local conditions, have close ties with the masses and possess a certain political and ideological level and work ability. They have worked shoulder-to-shoulder with the Han cadres. As a result, tremendous successes have been scored on all fronts."

He said: "I hope that the Han comrades will establish the idea of settling in Xinjiang with minds at ease and of doing everything possible to serve the people of all nationalities in Xinjiang. The cadres and masses of all nationalities should unite still more closely and work to build Xinjiang into a still more beautiful place."

Ismail Amat said: "The key to strengthening the unity of nationalities lies in correctly implementing the party's nationalities policy. The party's policy on autonomy for nationality areas is our basic policy for solving the nationalities problem. The cadres and party members of all nationalities, especially the leading cadres, must be leaders in implementing the nationalities policy and strengthening the unity of nationalities."

He also pointed out: "We must heighten vigilance, strengthen political and legal work and deal resolute blows at the criminal activities of enemies at home and abroad in sabotaging the unity of nationalities."

#### WANG ENMAO AT XINJIANG NATIONALITY MEETING

HK100445 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Excerpts] The Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region's meeting to commend advanced collectives and individuals in promoting the unity between nationalities will open in Urumqi on 10 November. To prepare for the opening of this meeting, various departments, organs and residential districts in Urumqi made a general cleanup of their surroundings and huge slogans were hung on both sides of the streets from the Kunlun Hotel to the conference hall. The slogans say: Warmly celebrate the opening of the regional meeting to commend advanced collectives and individuals in promoting the unity between nationalities! Learn from and salute the advanced collectives and individuals! People of all nationalities, unite and fight for creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization in our region!

On the afternoon of 9 November Wang Enmao, Gu Jingsheng, Ismail Amat, Tomur Dawamat, Huang Luobin, Janabier, Amudun Niyaz, (Yang Huanshen), Tian Zhong and other regional leaders called on the representatives from various nationalities.

On behalf of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, Ofao Shi, alternate secretary of the CPC Central Secretariat, Li Gul, deputy director of the CPC Central Committee United Front Work Department and vice chairman of the NPC Nationalities Committee, and Huang Guangxue, deputy director of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, arrived in Urumqi by plane at noon yesterday to attend the meeting. Regional CPC and government leaders Tomur Dawamat, Janabier, Zhao Yuzheng and Tian Zhong and responsible cadres from relevant departments met them at the airport.

#### XINJIANG'S WANG ENMAO ON ROLE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

HK090305 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Comrade Wang Enmao said at the first academic report meeting of the Xinjiang Social Science Academy on the morning of 8 November: Social science work must serve socialist modernization. We must create a new situation in social science work and bring into full play its role in socialist modernization.

Comrade Wang Enmao said: Social science workers must uphold the four basic principles; and upholding communist party leadership and the socialist road are particularly important. From the long period of practice in struggle, the people of our country have realized the truth that only socialism can save China. To win victory in socialism, we must rely on leadership by the Communist Party, otherwise we cannot guarantee victory in socialism. Similarly, without leadership by the Communist Party, our social science work cannot be done well.

He said: The experiences of history show that we cannot deviate from the four basic principles, still less violate them. If we deviate from or violate the four basic principles, revolution and construction will suffer loss. Our social science workers must wage struggle against deviations from and violations of the four basic principles. This is a major matter to which we must pay attention the whole time.

Comrade Wang Enmao said: Social science work must uphold the principle of "foreign things to serve China and ancient things to serve the present." We should study foreign countries. It is wrong not to do so. However, in studying foreign countries and our own country, we must concentrate on the latter. The aim of studying foreign countries is also to serve China's socialist construction cause. We must not lay too much stress on foreign countries and too little on China. We must also study ancient times. It is wrong not to do so. China has a history of 5,000 years. If we do not know history, we cannot know how the present conditions have come about and still less can we predict the future. However, in studying history and the present day, we must concentrate on the latter. Moreover, the aim in studying history is to serve today's socialist construction. We cannot leave the social science study tasks of today to later generations.

Comrade Wang Enmao said: Linking theory with reality is one of our party's fine traditions and work styles. Social science must succeed in linking theory with practice.

Comrade Wang Enmao said: Generally speaking, the superstructure and the economic base in our socialist system match each other. This is a superior feature of our socialist system. However, this does not mean that there are no contradictions at all between the superstructure and the economic base. Our social science workers must discover and study ways of solving these contradictions so that the superstructure may continuously match the development of the economic base. This is an important topic to be studied by our social science workers.

Comrade Wang Enmao said: It is necessary to strengthen party leadership over social science work. The Communist Party believes in Marxism because Marxism is the sole correct social science and a universal truth. The party committee organs at all levels must spontaneously strengthen leadership over social science work. This is a task they must not shirk. In socialist modernization, we must not only grasp natural science work but also promote social science work. Both are of great significance for the four modernizations.

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PREMIER SUN RECEIVES PRC PILOT DEFECTOR

OW091908 Taipei CNA in English 1400 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Taipei, Nov. 9 (CNA) -- Premier Sun Yun-hsuan Tuesday received freedom-seeker pilot Wu Jung-ken at the Executive Yuan. Premier Sun welcomed Wu for his joining the air force of the Republic of China. Wu's seeking freedom has signified the real feeling of the compatriots on the other side of the Taiwan Straits, Premier Sun stressed.

Premier Sun encouraged Wu to convert his love for the nation to the devotion to the national military missions.

The premier presented Wu the Analects of Confucius and the Book of Mencius, two of the classic Chinese literary works for him to study. Wu was accompanied by Defense Minister Soong Chang-chih. Later, the freedom-seeker called on Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sung at the Foreign Ministry to thank him for helping him to return to the motherland from South Korea.

PREMIER SUN OPENS CONFERENCE, THANKS REAGAN

OW091913 Taipei CNA in English 1406 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Taipei, Nov. 9 (CNA) -- Premier Sun Yun-hsuan said Tuesday that the Republic of China and the United States are already major trading partners and through discussions of the participants in the 6th joint conference of ROC-USA and USA-ROC economic councils, not only the joint economic problems of the two countries will be solved, but also the bilateral relationship will be strengthened.

Premier Sun addressed the opening ceremony of the 6th joint conference which is the biggest bilateral economic conference between the Republic of China and the United States.

The premier also expressed his deep gratitude to U.S. President Ronald Reagan for his greetings to the conference.

In the last 30 years, Premier Sun said, trade between the Republic of China and the U.S. has increased by 140 times. In 1952, the commercial exchange between the two countries only reached U.S. dollars 89 million, but the figure for 1981 was U.S. dollars 13 billion.

Right now, the premier added, the Republic of China has a favorable balance of trade with the United States and the Republic of China is trying hard to reduce the amount by sending purchasing missions to America.

The industrial structure of the Republic of China will move from labor-intensiveness to technology- and capital-intensiveness, premier said. So this country shall be needing more American technology and equipment along with more materials.

Opportunities in the Taiwan market are already increasing for Americans who observe and study ROC's needs for high-technology and equipment, Premier Sun said.

TRADE MISSION RETURNS FROM EUROPEAN TOUR

OW100339 Taipei CNA in English 0259 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Taipei, Nov. 10 (CNA) -- A number of European industrialists in the field of electronics and automobiles will come to the Republic of China in the near future to discuss investment and cooperation with the government officials concerned, Hsu Kuo-an, director-general of the Industrial Development Bureau, said.

After returning from Europe, Director Hsu said there are many industrial and commercial executives in Europe who are interested in doing business with Taiwan. An 11-member group, formed by officials of the China External Trade Development Council [CETDC], Economics Ministry, and Chinese Petroleum Corp., made a three-week fact-finding trip to Sweden, Austria, West Germany, Switzerland, and France last month. Director Hsu was a member of the team.

The team held six seminars on trading and investments in Taiwan in six major cities of the five countries, according to K. H. Wu, secretary-general of the CETDC, who was also among the group.

Participants to the seminars were very interested in making investments or doing trade with their counterparts in Taiwan, Wu said. Technological cooperations were also discussed during the seminars, he said.

#### TAIWAN 'KEY LINK' IN U.S. PACIFIC DEFENSE

OW100107 Taipei CHINA POST In English 5 Nov 82 p 4

[Editorial: "ROC Needs Modern Arsenal"]

[Text] Recently Communist China fired a nuclear weapon from a submarine. The news set off more confusion among the military experts of the Free World. We confess we are bewildered. The experts say the United States should aid Communist China in order to thwart the Soviet Union. Then in the same breath, the experts insist the Chinese Communists lack the combat ability to launch a successful attack against Taiwan.

The fact is Communist China's military potential poses no threat to Soviet security. What alarms Moscow is the specter of a global anti-Soviet coalition led by the United States and including Japan, the NATO countries and the Persian Gulf states.

There are arguments concerning whether Communist China could mount an all-out attack on Taiwan. In order to succeed, Peiping would have to gain air superiority in the Taiwan Strait. This is why the United States' own interest calls for providing Taiwan with the latest model fighter plane, a fact President Reagan seems to ignore.

As we have emphasized many times, the United States needs Taiwan much more than we need American assistance. Taiwan is an unsinkable air base. Our armed forces are the best trained and most efficient in Asia. Taiwan is the key link in the American defense line which stretches from South Korea through the Philippines, Burma, Malaysia and Singapore all the way to New Zealand and Australia.

If this line of defense is broken, the United States would be forced to retreat all the way to California. Moreover, the United States does not have even the semblance of a merchant marine capable of maintaining its supply line to Asia. Instead, America must depend on the merchant marine of the Republic of China. These are a few of the reasons why Reagan's Asian policy does not make sense.

The Chinese Communists have refrained from launching an attack on Taiwan because they do not underestimate Taiwan's strength. They are deterred for another reason. It is well established that Peiping faces dissension on the mainland. The reason it maintains a strong force in Fukien Province is not so much the fear of an attack from Kinmen but to maintain a strong restraining force against their own people.

Inherent in communism is the seed of its destruction. It is the privileges of the part leaders that ferment rebellion among the people.

GOVERNMENT INTERESTED IN U.S. T-34 TRAINERS

OW090441 Taipei LIEN HO PAO in Chinese 4 Nov 82 p 2

[Excerpts] Taipei -- A model T-34 trainer, manufactured by the Beechcraft Aircraft Company of the United States, gave a special-skill flying demonstration over the Sungshan military airfield in Taipei at 0840 yesterday morning. Gen Hao Po-tsun, chief of the General Staff, and other air force general officers were at the airfield to see the display.

Because this propeller-driven trainer aircraft can also take over advanced air control and tactical attack missions after conversion (named T-34C), and because the aircraft is equipped with a tactical navigation guidance system, target indicator, instrument flying equipment, an angle of attack indicator and many other new electronic devices, its performance and use is superior to that of the "Chunghsing" model propeller-driven aircraft made in this country.

It is learned that our military circles are interested in this type of aircraft and may purchase it to replace the "Chunghsing" as an advanced air control aircraft, or produce it, in cooperation with the Beechcraft Company, to raise level of our aircraft industry.

PA SHIH NIEN TAI ON NEW POLITICAL PARTIES ISSUE

OW250358 Taipei PA SHIH NIEN TAI in Chinese 15 Oct 82 p 1

[Editorial: "The Freedom of Organizing Political Parties and the Freedom of Speech"]

[Text] Following in the wake of the magazines CHUNG KU LOU [6988 7849 2869] and CHIN PU [6651 2975] the second issue of PO KUAN [0590 6034], scheduled for publication on 4 October, was censored and withheld from circulation by the Taiwan Garrison Command, even as copies of this issue were being bound. The reason for censoring and withholding this issue of the magazine was given in several familiar words: "The contents of this issue may seriously mislead the public."

Such ambiguous yet cleverly used words are a magic weapon employed by intelligence and security units to muzzle public opinion under martial law. They have effectively used this magic weapon for 30 years. As a result, people no longer feel that it is odd to see such strange things because they are used to them.

This incident, however, has once again made people realize that in Taiwan a guarantee of freedom of speech is lacking and, like a candle guttering in the wind, may be extinguished at any time. This incident has also revealed the Kuomintang's real motives in upholding martial law. Only under the cover of martial law can the Kuomintang flagrantly do anything it likes and silence any opinion it does not like in defiance of democratic rules and the rule of law.

The second issue of PO KUAN devoted more than half of its space to dealing with the ban on organizing political parties, which was the reason it was withheld from circulation. Some 3 years ago the Pa Shih Nien Tai publishing house collected and compiled old articles from TZUYU CHUNGKUO [FREE CHINA] into a book entitled "The Question of Opposition Parties," which was also banned. It is thus clear that the authorities react strongly to books and magazines that deal specifically with the question of organizing political parties.

The ban on organizing political parties is one of the political issues of primary concern to people both at home and abroad as well as to a "political knot" in the Republic of China that urgently needs to be untied. In recent years, nonparty personages have continuously called for lifting the ban on organizing political parties and fostering party politics. The Kuomintang, however, has continued to imbue the people with the notion that the party and the state are one family. Or it has used the specious pretext of facing a ferocious enemy in order to counter the proposition for lifting the ban on organizing political parties. The two sides are actually fighting a seesaw battle in this regard.

Since the question of banning new political parties has touched a Kuomintang sore spot, the party has dealt severely with opinions on this subject. In parliament, the Kuomintang cannot silence nonparty members of the Legislative Yuan but it is more than capable of banning nonparty magazines from publishing articles on this question. The second issue of PO KUAN dealt primarily with the question of banning new political parties, which the authorities naturally could not tolerate. This is why this issue of the magazine was withheld by the authorities even before it was put on sale. So it was not unexpected that PO KUAN brought such a "fatal disaster" upon itself.

The Kuomintang, however, has violated the constitution by flagrantly denying people the legitimate right of association and organizing political parties. Now it has even deprived people of the freedom of speech by denying them the right to discuss the question of organizing political parties. People cannot but feel sorry for the conservative thinking, rigidity and weakness the Kuomintang has displayed in a plural society in which the non-party forces are growing in strength.

In its editorial, issue No 17 of YA CHOU JEN [THE ASIAN], a sister magazine of this publication, most clearly analyzed the rights and wrongs of the question of organizing political parties. We might as well save our breath. However, in view of the fact that the Kuomintang is extremely fearful and suspicious of any hint about organizing political parties and has taken strict measures to suppress opinions on this question, we cannot but express our supplementary opinions on this old subject.

The Kuomintang has always held that organizing an opposition party is the clamorous opinion of a handful of "careerists" with ulterior motives and that their aim in attempting to do so is to "seize power." On the one hand, this notion reveals the Kuomintang's mentality that it regards state power as its exclusive domain. On the other, it shows that the Kuomintang turns a deaf ear to the call for new political parties and a blind eye to the social background and conditions that have brought forth such a call. The former is selfish and the latter is ignorant. Precisely because it is ignorant of the question of organizing political parties the Kuomintang thinks that, when several leading elements are arrested at a critical moment, the threat of organizing political parties will disappear like mist and smoke and it can sit back and relax.

The point, however, is that in a vigorous and vital society, the aspiration to form a party is no longer the selfish idea of a few persons but rather an inevitable trend in pursuit of democracy. It is impossible today to turn back history and return to the agricultural society of the past that was characterized by stagnation and public ignorance. Development in the areas of economics, education and other sectors is also accelerating the pace of social progress. After 30 years of changing and brewing, the formation of an opposition party that is representative of and embodies the interests of the masses has proven to be an irresistible trend. We believe that the movement to form a party will succeed when conditions are ripe, provided there is no interference and destruction by an external force.

By external force we naturally refer to the Kuomintang. To be sure, the movement to form a party is a trend but it has been stopped repeatedly by the Kuomintang. Some 20 years ago, when Lei Chen was planning to form the China Democratic Party, he said that it was like a great river rushing toward the sea and could not be stopped. Yet, at the last moment, it was stopped by the Kuomintang. The mass movement started by the Mei Li Tao, had it been able to keep developing, would also have led to the formation of a party. But all efforts came to naught with the Kaohsiung incident.

Judging by present conditions, a fundamental change in the Kuomintang's attitude seems to be very remote. The recent reactions by the Kuomintang in word and deed on the question of the formation of new parties are particularly regrettable.

First, Minister of the Interior Lin Yang-Kang issued a public statement at the Legislative Yuan to the effect that the government strictly forbids the formation of any new parties. Shortly afterward, PO KUAN was withheld by the Garrison Command. This is tantamount to telling the world openly that in Taiwan non-Kuomintang people are not only deprived of the freedom of assembly and association and to take actual actions to form a party, but also that they are denied the freedoms of speech and of the press, unable even theoretically to call for the formation of a new party.

By forbidding the people to discuss the question of an opposition party the Kuomintang fully shows its psychological state. It is afraid of the popular idea of forming an opposition party -- afraid that out of the idea a belief may grow, and out of the belief a force may emerge. But, no matter how great this force may be, it can only be a force of checks and balances and at best as a legitimate competitor within the constitutional system, and certainly not a force of the mobs or rebels. The Kuomintang really has no reason to be afraid of an opposition party and even less reason to restrict the freedom of speech to discuss the formation of such a party. It is more difficult to check the voice of the people than to block a river. The question of forming a party cannot be erased from the people's hearts by banning a magazine or an article.

Looking back at the failure of the two previous movements to form new parties by non-Kuomintang people, although the Kuomintang made some gains the entire society and state paid a heavy price. The realization of political ideas seems remote and beyond reach and a dark shadow hangs over the hearts of the people. Each time the Kuomintang spent a great deal of effort to succeed in barely suppressing the movement to form a new party, and afterward it tried in every possible way to dispel the consequences and adverse effects of its actions. It is certain that when non-Kuomintang people rally for a third time in the movement to form a new party, the Kuomintang, if it tries to suppress this movement with the same old trick, will inevitably have to carry a heavier burden of the people's will and exert 10 times, even 100 times, its former efforts and face a degree of resistance unheard of in the past.

This is not hard to understand, because at present and in the foreseeable future the great changes in the situation inside and outside Taiwan no longer permit the Kuomintang to deal with the movement to form a new party by non-Kuomintang people in the same way as it did in the past. Of course, out of its habitual reaction to protect its powers and the blind spots in its perception, it is still very possible for the Kuomintang to defy the objective environment and suppress future movements to form a new party by non-Kuomintang people regardless of the consequences. If it should really happen, the resulting conflict will be extremely terrible. We can only pray to God not to allow such a tragedy to happen on this land.

Therefore, future development of the issue on the formation of a new party depends not only on the actions of the non-Kuomintang people themselves but also on the Kuomintang's attitude. On the part of the non-Kuomintang people, it is essential that they strive to strengthen both subjective and objective conditions for forming a new party. They must look for a suitable and favorable opportunity and move according to plan. As for the Kuomintang, it should get rid of its unnecessary suspicion and fear of an opposition party. At the same time it should strengthen innerparty democracy and establish an image of a genuine democratic party. This depends on the common efforts of the enlightened persons within the Kuomintang. We hope that some day the selfishness, ignorance and blind rejection of any party formed by non-Kuomintang people displayed by the Kuomintang will become a thing of the past.

WU XUEQIAN 'EXPECTED' TO BE NEW FOREIGN MINISTER

HK100356 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 10 Nov 82 p 8

[By Foreign Affairs Editor David Chen]

[Text] Mr Wu Xueqian, appointed a vice-minister of foreign affairs six months ago, is expected to become the People's Republic's sixth foreign minister.

Reports from Peking said Mr Wu was a former member of the Communist Youth League who until May was a party functionary with little or no part in government affairs.

The reports, quoting "well-informed Chinese and foreign diplomats," corroborated an earlier article in the SCM POST of Mr Wu's ascendancy.

Mr Wu, the reports said, is expected to take over the post at the fifth annual session of the Fifth National People's Congress later this month from Mr Huang Hua, who is to resign on health grounds but will stay on as an adviser to the Foreign Ministry.

Although Mr Wu had not worked in the Foreign Ministry until his appointment, it does not mean he has had no experience in foreign affairs.

For much of his career, he has been involved in international liaison work in the party, with a great deal of contact with and knowledge of fraternal communist parties both in the Soviet bloc and in Western countries.

His expected promotion did not really come as a surprise because at the time his vice-ministership was announced he was listed ahead of five other vice-ministers, superseding in seniority even such veterans as Mr Zhang Wenjin, Mr Wen Yezhan and Mr Han Xu.

In recent months, Mr Wu, in his early 60's, has been handling a wide range of affairs, especially Asia. He also accompanied the prime minister, Mr Zhao Ziyang, in the latter's official visit to Japan to mark the 10th anniversary of the normalisation of Sino-Japanese ties.

Like many of the younger party cadres appointed to senior party, government and provincial posts, Mr Wu is believed to be a very close associate of the party's general secretary, Mr Hu Yaobang.

A native of Anhui, the province bordering Jiangsu, Mr Wu spent most of his formative years in Jiangsu and in the Shanghai region. It was there that he acquired his fluent knowledge of English.

His association with Mr Hu dated back to the end of the Sino-Japanese war and in the early 1950's he was a senior member of the Communist Youth League, the head of which was Mr Hu.

Later he was transferred to the party Central Committee's International Liaison Department, becoming a vice-director before his transfer, and promotion, to the Foreign Ministry.

In his long association with the department, Mr Wu travelled widely in many Third World countries, having been to Indonesia, Egypt and other African countries as well as the Soviet Union, as a member of the Sino-Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee and of the Chinese delegation on disarmament and world peace to Moscow in 1962.

During the Cultural Revolution, Mr Wu was purged as were Mr Hu and many other ex-CYL members and he did not re-emerge until 1978, rejoining the party's International Liaison Department.

In the brief six months since he took over the vice-ministership in the Foreign Ministry, Mr Wu distinguished himself in handling many important Asian issues, the most outstanding one being that of the Japanese textbook controversy.

In early September, Mr Wu was elected a member of the party Central Committee.

Agency reports said those foreign diplomats who talked to him found him highly competent, sophisticated and balanced.

If Mr Wu represents the new generation of foreign affairs officials, Mr Huang belongs to a different, fading generation. Mr Huang is a graduate of the Yenching University, an American institute in Peking founded with reparation funds after the Boxer Rebellion.

He has had an impressive diplomatic career, having served as ambassador to many countries, including the post of chief liaison officer in Washington. It was there, in 1975, that he secured a copy of the manuscript by Ms Roxane Witke of her interview with Jiang Qing and sent it to the then prime minister, Mr Zhou Enlai.

After the gang of four were arrested, Mr Huang was recalled to become the country's foreign minister, succeeding Mr Qiao Guanhua.

Mr Huang was considered to be a hard-liner in his attitude towards the West, including the United States. He made his name even in the late 1940's when, as the vanguard of the advancing communist armies arriving in Nanjing in 1945, he ordered the then American ambassador to the nationalist regime, Dr Stuart Leighton, to leave after unsuccessful negotiations.

Dr Leighton was once the president of Mr Huang's alma mater -- the Yenching University.

Although a very experienced diplomat, Mr Huang has never been a member of the inner circle of the communist hierarchy.

Until the Cultural Revolution days, the foreign minister used to be a member on the party Politburo. In the mid-1970's, a new foreign minister, Mr Ji Pengfei, was appointed but failed to make it to the Politburo. Mr Ji was succeeded by Mr Qiao Guanhua, an equally sophisticated diplomat who was once much valued by Mr Zhou Enlai.

Mr Qiao's brief association with the gang of four resulted in his losing his job and today he is reported to be a research worker in a foreign affairs institute in Peking.

Mr Huang succeeded Mr Qiao but he was never made a member of the Politburo.

Mr Huang, now 69, has been ill for more than a year. Last year, he had to cancel a trip to India because of ill health and had to stay in hospital for several weeks of an undisclosed complaint.

His latest trip abroad was to the United Nations early last month when he spoke to the General Assembly, outlining China's foreign policy.

It was when he was in the United States that he also delivered one of the most vehement attacks on the administration of the U.S. President, Mr Ronald Reagan, accusing it of breach of the latest accord, "the Shanghai Communique No 2."

Although Mr Huang is to retire from the Foreign Ministry, he will not sever his links with the ministry entirely. Like his immediate former deputy, Mr Han Nianlong, he will be an adviser to the ministry and will continue to contribute to the formulation of China's foreign policy.

HONG KONG GROUPS TO DISCUSS '1997' IN PRC

HK100358 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 10 Nov 82 p 1

[By Frank Choi: "Locals To Lobby Peking on 1997"]

[Text] Several local organisations will send delegations to Peking this month to express their views on Hong Kong and the 1997 issue.

The delegations include representatives from the Heung Yee Kuk, real estate developers and industrialists.

The chairman of the Kuk, Mr Lau Wong-fat, and three other members returned yesterday from Shumchun after setting up a visit to Peking.

According to sources, the Kuk, acting on behalf of the indigenous residents of the New Territories, was invited by the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY to visit Peking to present their views on Hong Kong.

The chairman of the Kuk's Political Committee, Mr Chan Yat-sun, will fix the date for the visit once details have been finalised.

Mr Lau said indigenous residents traditionally played a low-key part in politics, unless they were directly involved in an issue.

"But that does not mean the New Territories people are apathetic towards politics. Instead, they want to express their views when the time is right."

He noted that the people of Hong Kong were working hard to maintain the territory's stability and prosperity, and history showed that the present systems were working towards such ends.

Therefore, China, Britain and Hong Kong should find a way to maintain the confidence of the Hong Kong people to ensure that its future will not be changed.

He noted that verbal assurances alone could not retain the confidence of Hong Kong people, and some kind of written guarantee was needed.

Hong Kong real estate developers also plan to send a high-powered delegation to Peking to present their views.

The leader of the delegation will probably be the president of the Hong Kong Real Estate Developers' Association, Mr Henry Fok, and members will include the property tycoon, Mr Kwok Tek-sing, of Sun Hung Kai Property.

Sources said property developers had already made their request to Peking through the NCNA and their Peking contacts and hope to arrange the meeting before the end of this month.

The president of the Kowloon Eastern District Manufacturers' Association, Mr Hwang Jen, will head a delegation of local industrialists and manufacturers to Peking.

Mr. Hwang said the delegation will probably leave for Peking this month to present its views to the Chinese Government.

Meanwhile, 15 organisations from business, industrial and education groups have sent their opinions on the future of Hong Kong to contacts in London.

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